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21 OCTOBER 1937

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Our Oversea Trade in September Quarter *Page 536*

In each quarter of this year our oversea trade has shown an all-round expansion compared with a year earlier, while both imports and domestic exports have increased in value quarter by quarter, owing, to some extent, to enhanced prices. Imports last quarter were 26 per cent. greater than in the third quarter of 1936, those of food, drink and tobacco rising by 14 per cent., of raw materials by 36 per cent. and of manufactures by 34 per cent. Exports were 20 per cent. larger, the three main classes increasing by 11, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively. Re-exports rose by £5·5 million and the value of goods transhipped under bond by £1·1 million.

British Postal Traffic *Page 546*

Average daily receipts in September 1937 were 1·9 per cent. higher than in September 1936.

Census of Production (1935) *Pages i–xvi*

With this issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" is published, as a Special Supplement, the twentieth of a series of Preliminary Reports on the results of the Census in respect of production in 1935. The Report covers the following trades:—Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.; Boot and Shoe; Hat and Cap; Glove; Fur; and Umbrella and Walking Stick. There is in addition a summary table covering these trades.

Australian Import Trade *Page 549*

A brief statement shows the position of the United Kingdom as compared with competing countries in the past three fiscal years.

Canadian Balance of Payments *Page 551*

A general outline covering the ten years 1927-36 is followed by a more detailed record of last year's transactions.

New Zealand Competitive Imports *Page 551*

Particulars are given of certain of the more important imports, with the shares of the leading countries, in the first half of 1937.

United States Import Trade *Page 554*

While relatively large during the first half of the year, imports showed a definite slackening in July and August.

New Zealand Agreements with Germany *Page 556*

A Trade Agreement brought into force on 12 October provides for modifications to Customs duties on certain goods imported into New Zealand from Germany on and from that date. A Payment Agreement will come into operation on 1 January next.

British Spirits, etc., for France *Page 556*

The existing open general licence for the importation of United Kingdom whiskies and gin into France has been extended to all spirits and liqueurs of United Kingdom origin.

Openings for British Trade *Page 560*

Tenders are invited for the supply of British goods from Australia, British India, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Egypt and Uruguay, while many opportunities are provided for the extension of British trade.

Special Articles

OUR OVERSEA TRADE IN SEPTEMBER AND IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1937

A REVIEW IN DETAIL

In last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" (page 504) there was published a preliminary summary of the import and export trade of the United Kingdom in September 1937 and the nine months ended September 1937, compared with corresponding data relating to earlier periods. In the present article it is proposed to review that trade in some detail. The general position is shown in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BULLION AND SPECIE

Class of Goods	September 1937	August 1937	September 1936	January–September	
				1937	1936
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Merchandise:—					
Total imports ...	87,809	86,659	71,896	741,888	607,979
Re-exports	5,206	6,687	3,915	59,375	45,713
Exports (United Kingdom goods)...	44,263	42,546	36,961	385,652	320,092
Transhipments under bond	3,248	2,969	2,770	27,747	20,579
Excess of imports over exports ...	38,340	37,426	31,020	296,861	242,174
Bullion and specie:—					
Imports	15,914	31,047	34,034	263,626	243,043
Exports	22,589	7,125	4,920	190,623	53,228

TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

The all-round increase in oversea trade continued last month, imports, exports and re-exports all showing a substantial increase in value as compared with a year ago.

The total value of imports of merchandise amounted to £87,809,000, being £1,150,000 more than in August and £15,914,000 (22 per cent.) more than in September 1936. The latter increase affected all three main classes of merchandise, being largest in respect of raw materials (£7·0 million, or 36 per cent.); imports of manufactured goods rose by £5,444,000 (28 per cent.) and of food, drink and tobacco by £3,262,000 (10 per cent.). In the last-named class the most important increase was that of £1,313,000 (66 per cent.) recorded for tobacco; grain and flour increased by £1,189,000 (20 per cent.), "other food" by £889,000 (22 per cent.), meat by £351,000 (5 per cent.) and fresh fruit and vegetables by £233,000 (11 per cent.), while a decline of £648,000 (10 per cent.) was shown for dairy produce. Among raw materials, increases were recorded for nearly all the groups, the largest being in respect of wood and timber (£2,398,000, or 44 per cent.), rubber (£1,116,000, or 332 per cent.), iron ore and scrap (£776,000, or 121 per cent.) and undressed hides and skins (£768,000, or 50 per cent.); other large increases were recorded for non-ferrous ores and scrap (£488,000), oil seeds, oils, etc. (£458,000), paper-making materials (£365,000), raw wool, etc. (£338,000) and the miscellaneous group (£237,000). The value of

Special Articles—*Continued*

raw cotton, etc., imported last month was slightly less than a year earlier and a decline of £141,000 was recorded for textile raw materials other than cotton, wool or silk. In the manufactured goods class only four of the twenty groups showed a lower value of imports last month than in September 1936, the largest decrease being in respect of the miscellaneous group (£199,000). Marked increases were recorded for non-ferrous metals and manufactures (£2,209,000, or 71 per cent.), iron and steel (£1,092,000, or 96 per cent.), the manufactured oils group—which includes refined petroleum—(£793,000, or 28 per cent.) and machinery (£484,000, or 32 per cent.).

Exports of United Kingdom goods during September were valued at £44,263,000, being £1,717,000 more than in August and £7,302,000 (20 per cent.) more than in September 1936. The latter increase was spread over all three classes, exports of food, drink and tobacco rising in value by £455,000 (15 per cent.), raw materials by £1,172,000 (27 per cent.) and manufactured articles by £5,654,000 (20 per cent.). In the first-named class, increases of £218,000 and £165,000, respectively, were recorded for the beverages and "other food" groups and smaller increases for all the remaining groups except feeding-stuffs for animals. Among raw materials by far the largest increase was in respect of coal (£934,000), the next largest being for non-ferrous ores and scrap (£92,000). The tonnage of coal exported (3,657,000 tons) was 626,000 tons (21 per cent.) more than a year earlier, the increase in value being 36 per cent. Each of the twenty groups of articles wholly or mainly manufactured showed a higher value of exports last month than a year earlier, the largest increases being £875,000 (26 per cent.) for machinery, £833,000 (27 per cent.) for iron and steel, £724,000 (15 per cent.) for cotton

Special Articles—*Continued*

yarns and manufactures and £565,000 (22 per cent.) for the vehicles group; very substantial increases were also recorded for the miscellaneous group (£423,000) and chemicals, drugs, etc., and manufactures of textile materials other than cotton, wool or silk—£309,000 in each case.

Re-exports last month, valued at £5,206,000, were seasonally less than in recent months, but were £1,300,000 higher than in September 1936. This increase was mainly in re-exports of manufactured articles, which rose from £1,246,000 to £2,398,000, due largely to an increase of £1,120,000 in respect of non-ferrous metals and manufactures. Re-exports of raw materials fell in value by £46,000, compared with a year earlier, a substantial increase for undressed hides and skins being more than offset by declines in respect of rubber and wool. Re-exports of food, drink and tobacco rose by £134,000; all the food and drink groups showed increases, but a decline of £68,000 was recorded for tobacco. Transhipments under bond, which are not included among the records of imports and re-exports, totalled £3,248,000 last month, as compared with £2,969,000 in August and £2,770,000 in September 1936.

The excess of imports over exports of merchandise in September (£38·3 million) was £0·9 million more than in August and £7·3 million more than a year ago. For the first nine months of the year the import excess amounted to £297 million, or nearly £55 million more than in the corresponding period of 1936.

Exports of bullion and specie during September totalled £22·6 million and imports £15·9 million. For the first nine months of the year imports exceeded exports by £73 million, compared with £191 million a year earlier.

TRADE IN THE THIRD QUARTER

The following table shows the movement of our oversea trade in the first three quarters of 1936 and 1937 :—

Movements and Classes	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	Million £					
Imports :—						
Food, drink and tobacco	88·6	97·4	90·7	101·8	90·9	103·8
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	60·8	72·8	59·2	79·8	58·2	79·4
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	49·5	58·1	51·4	70·8	55·0	73·6
Animals, not for food	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·8	0·6	1·0
Parcel post	0·9	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7
Total—Imports	200·2	229·5	202·5	253·9	205·4	258·5
Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures :—						
Food, drink and tobacco	8·2	9·0	7·8	9·1	8·8	9·8
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	12·3	15·3	12·0	16·8	12·8	16·6
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	82·8	93·7	79·1	101·3	87·7	105·3
Animals, not for food	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2
Parcel post	2·6	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·5
Total—Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures	106·1	121·1	101·8	130·1	112·2	134·4
Exports of Imported Merchandise :—						
Food, drink and tobacco	3·1	2·9	2·7	3·4	2·9	3·4
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	9·0	11·2	8·9	11·9	6·5	7·2
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3·8	4·7	4·8	6·3	3·7	7·9
Animals, not for food	(*a*)	(*a*)	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3
Total—Exports of Imported Merchandise	15·9	18·8	16·5	21·8	13·3	18·8
Transhipments under Bond	6·7	9·3	6·1	9·6	7·8	8·9
Excess of Imports over Exports of Merchandise	78·2	89·7	84·1	102·0	79·9	105·2
Imports of Bullion and Specie	44·1	93·1	61·8	79·1	138·0	91·4
Exports of Bullion and Specie	17·7	59·8	20·7	81·8	14·8	49·1

(*a*) Under £50,000.

Special Articles—*Continued*

In each quarter of this year our oversea trade has shown an all-round expansion compared with a year earlier, while both imports and United Kingdom exports have increased in value quarter by quarter; to some extent this expansion has been due to enhanced prices.

The total value of imports last quarter (£258·5 million) was £4·6 million more than in the previous quarter and £53·1 million (26 per cent.) more than in the third quarter of last year. The latter increase was general, imports of food, drink and tobacco increasing by £12·9 million (14 per cent.), raw materials by £21·2 million (36 per cent.), and manufactured articles by £18·6 million (34 per cent.), while only five of the forty-three groups comprised in the three main classes showed a smaller value of imports last quarter than a year ago; of these, raw cotton, etc., was the only important group to show a substantial reduction (£2,706,000). Nearly half the increase in the food, drink and tobacco class was in respect of grain and flour (£6,148,000), while increases exceeding £1 million were also recorded for the "other food" group (£1,801,000), meat (£1,535,000) and fresh fruit and vegetables (£1,105,000). Among raw materials the largest increase was shown for wood and timber (£7,644,000), followed by rubber (£3,425,000), undressed hides and skins (£2,872,000), raw wool, etc. (£2,159,000), iron ore and scrap (£2,064,000), non-ferrous ores and scrap (£1,745,000), oil seeds, oils, etc. (£1,637,000), and paper-making materials (£1,074,000). In the manufactured articles class, imports of non-ferrous metals and manufactures rose in value by £7,546,000, while the only other groups to show increases exceeding £1 million were iron and steel (£2,627,000), the manufactured oils group—which includes refined petroleum—(£2,591,000), and machinery (£2,009,000).

The value last quarter of exports of United Kingdom produce and manufactures—£134·4 million—was £4·3 million more than in the previous quarter and £22·2 million (20 per cent.) greater than in the third quarter of 1936. The latter increase affected each of the three main classes of merchandise and was distributed over all but five of the forty-three groups; the five declines were all below £70,000. Exports of food, drink and tobacco rose by £1,003,000 (11 per cent.), due largely to increases in respect of beverages and cocoa preparations (£586,000) and the "other food" group (£370,000). Exports of raw materials were greater than a year earlier by £3,820,000 (30 per cent.), of which coal accounted for £2,979,000. Exports of manufactured articles rose in the aggregate by £17,597,000 (20 per cent.); increases were shown for all the groups, these exceeding £1 million in the case of iron and steel (£3,216,000), cotton yarns and manufactures (£2,335,000), machinery (£2,043,000), the vehicles group (£1,887,000) and the miscellaneous group (£1,107,000).

Exports of imported merchandise last quarter were valued at £18·8 million, which was £3·0 million less than in the previous quarter but £5·5 million more than in the third quarter of 1936. This increase was largely in re-exports of manufactured goods, which rose in value by £4·2 million, of which £3,746,000 was in respect of non-ferrous metals and manufactures; the only other increase in excess of £100,000 was recorded for the manufactured oils group (£180,000). Re-exports of raw materials were £710,000 more than a year earlier, the outstanding change being an increase of £1,248,000 for undressed hides and skins. Re-exports of food, drink and tobacco rose by £507,000, due mainly to an increase of £429,000 for grain and flour; for tobacco a decline of £140,000 was recorded.

The value of goods transhipped under bond, which is excluded from the records of both imports and re-exports, amounted last quarter to £8·9 million, compared with £9·6 million in the previous quarter and £7·8 million in the third quarter of last year.

The excess of imports over exports of merchandise in the third quarter of this year was £105·2 million,

Special Articles—*Continued*

or £3·2 million more than in the second quarter and £25·3 million more than in the corresponding period of 1936.

Imports of bullion and specie last quarter—£91·4 million—were considerably less than a year earlier and exports—£49·1 million—substantially greater, with the result that the excess of imports fell from £128·2 million to £42·3 million; in the second quarter of this year there had been a small excess of exports (£2·7 million).

The information available from the Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation enables the approximate value in each month of our aggregate trade with British countries and with foreign countries to be ascertained. The particulars for the nine months ended September 1936 and 1937 are given below:—

	Total Imports of Merchandise		Exports			
			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom		Imported Merchandise	
	Jan.–Sept.		Jan.–Sept.		Jan.–Sept.	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	Million £					
Total	608·0	741·9	320·1	385·7	45·7	59·4
of which consigned from or to						
British Countries	241·5	298·9	157·2	184·3	7·9	9·0
Foreign Countries	366·5	443·0	162·9	201·4	37·8	50·4

FUEL

Exports of coal and other fuel, imports of petroleum, and shipments of fuel for the use of vessels in the foreign trade and of fishing vessels, are shown in the following table:—

Commodity	1936		1937		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
Coal:—	Thousand tons				
Exports	9,145	9,113	8,639	9,937	11,305
Shipped as foreign bunkers ...	3,088	3,131	2,854	2,885	2,976
Coke and manufactured fuel:—					
Exports	714	818	802	748	878
Petroleum:—	Million gallons				
Crude: imports ...	141·8	99·1	104·9	137·7	154·1
Refined: retained imports:—					
Kerosene ...	56·3	54·1	52·1	52·3	55·1
Motor spirit ...	330·4	315·1	302·2	401·3	320·2
Lubricating oil	25·8	27·8	17·4	32·8	33·0
Fuel oil ...	200·0	172·2	165·7	163·2	187·4
Other sorts ...	32·1	31·9	31·2	44·0	36·7
Total: Refined Petroleum ...	644·6	601·1	568·6	693·6	632·4
Fuel oil shipped as foreign bunkers ...	87·1	79·7	64·3	85·7	100·6
Exports of British refined petroleum ...	31·3	28·4	42·0	35·9	41·6

Exports of coal during the third quarter of this year were larger than in either of the previous quarters, and exceeded the corresponding figure of last year by 2,160,000 tons (24 per cent.), the rise in value being 38 per cent. Exports to Italy, which were nil during the third quarter of 1936, amounted to 788,000 tons last quarter, while shipments to France rose by 439,000 tons, to Sweden by 219,000 tons and to the Argentine by 147,000 tons. Increases exceeding 100,000 tons were also recorded for Finland, Germany and Norway, while the largest decline was shown for Portugal (42,000 tons).

Special Articles—*Continued*

For the first nine months of the year exports rose by 4,462,000 tons (18 per cent.) compared with 1936, due largely to increases for Italy (1,497,000 tons) and France (1,491,000 tons). The next largest increases were recorded for Sweden (446,000 tons), Belgium (385,000 tons), the Argentine (235,000 tons) and Norway (215,000 tons) and the largest decline for Canada (214,000 tons).

The average value of coal exported continued to rise during the third quarter, and was 19s. 4½d. per ton in September, the highest figure since January 1927.

Coal shipped last quarter as bunkers for steamers engaged in the foreign trade and fishing vessels amounted to 2,976,000 tons, being somewhat more than in either of the preceding quarters, but 112,000 tons (4 per cent.) less than in the third quarter of 1936. Exports of coke and manufactured fuel were 164,000 tons (23 per cent.) more than a year earlier, the increase in value being 65 per cent. For the nine months exports rose by 418,000 tons (21 per cent.) in quantity and by 53 per cent. in value.

Imports of crude petroleum last quarter were 12·3 million gallons (9 per cent.) greater than in the third quarter of 1936, but retained imports of refined petroleum, on the other hand, were somewhat less than the high figure of a year earlier, owing to decreases in respect of fuel oil and motor spirit. Exports of British refined petroleum were nearly one-third more than a year ago, while shipments of fuel oil as foreign bunkers rose by 13·5 million gallons (16 per cent.) and equalled the record figure of the third quarter of 1934.

IRON AND STEEL

Commodity	1936 Third Quarter	1936 Fourth Quarter	1937 First Quarter	1937 Second Quarter	1937 Third Quarter
	Thousand tons				
Total Imports :—					
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	122	92	77	143	279
Crude steel (billets, sheet-bars, wire rods, etc.) ...	182	94	95	121	180
Total : Crude iron and steel ...	304	186	172	264	459
Sections, shapes, etc.	68	29	26	23	75
Girders, beams, etc.	29	9	9	11	26
Hoop and strip ...	14	11	8	13	18
Plates and sheets	16	6	6	4	13
Total : Rolling-mill products ...	127	55	49	51	132
Finished iron and steel goods ...	45	43	39	46	50
TOTAL : Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof... ...	476	284	260	361	641
British Exports :—					
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	34	29	44	45	43
Crude steel (ingots, billets, sheet-bars, wire rods, etc.)	5	7	12	16	10
Total : Crude iron and steel ...	39	36	56	61	53
Sections, shapes, etc.	46	51	48	57	48
Girders, beams, etc.	7	6	10	10	7
Hoop and strip ...	11	13	14	16	14
Plates and sheets not under ¼-in. thick	45	36	44	50	51
Black sheets and plates	42	43	62	57	37
Total : Rolling-mill products ...	151	149	178	190	157
British Exports—cont.					
Galvanised sheets	56	59	73	70	50
Tinned plates ...	88	111	111	127	114
Pipes, cast ...	24	25	22	30	31
Tubes, wrought ...	49	62	74	70	63
Railway material	60	51	35	58	61
Wire and wire manufactures ...	26	26	29	26	28
Other goods ...	70	73	69	71	70
Total : Finished iron and steel goods	373	407	413	452	417
TOTAL : British Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof... ...	563	592	647	703	627

Total imports of iron and steel last quarter were nearly 80 per cent. higher than in the previous quarter and 165,000 tons (35 per cent.) more than in the third quarter of 1936; the tonnage imported during the quarter exceeded that exported for the first time since the March quarter of 1932. In each of the last two quarters imports of pig iron and ferro-alloys have been almost double those in the previous quarter and the total for the nine months was 498,000 tons, as compared with 218,000 tons a year earlier; of the former total 87,000 tons were imported in September and 279,000 tons in the third quarter. Imports of rolling-mill products and of finished goods were slightly higher last quarter than a year earlier.

British exports of iron and steel last quarter fell somewhat below the high totals recorded in the two preceding quarters of this year but were 64,000 tons (11 per cent.) more than in the third quarter of 1936. This increase applied to each of the three main categories of iron and steel and to each of the descriptions specified in the above table except girders, beams, etc. —for which no change was recorded—black sheets and plates, and galvanised sheets. The expansion in exports was particularly marked for tinned plates and wrought tubes, and in the first nine months of the year the former increased by 93,000 tons (36 per cent.) and the latter by 65,000 tons (46 per cent.), as compared with a year earlier.

The following table gives the comparative statistics of exports of iron and steel to those markets exports to which amounted to 15,000 tons or more during any of the quarters shown :—

EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL

Country	1936 Third Quarter	1936 Fourth Quarter	1937 First Quarter	1937 Second Quarter	1937 Third Quarter
	Thousand tons				
Union of South Africa	78·6	84·1	64·9	65·0	56·9
Canada	40·2	38·4	21·6	56·9	48·4
British India ...	43·6	53·3	71·9	68·8	40·8
Australia	41·4	41·2	33·4	34·4	36·8
New Zealand ...	25·7	32·4	25·3	33·6	28·7
British Malaya ...	20·8	18·8	21·5	21·0	17·9
British West Africa	12·1	14·8	19·7	16·9	15·3
Irish Free State ...	14·7	15·4	19·1	19·0	13·8
Argentine Republic	31·6	35·1	57·0	51·9	46·2
Norway, Sweden and Denmark... ...	55·4	46·4	60·3	55·3	45·9
China and Hong Kong	22·6	21·3	32·4	34·2	42·9
Netherlands ...	14·2	18·5	25·8	29·5	26·1
Iran	11·3	12·7	15·7	13·9	16·1
France	6·4	6·4	15·4	10·4	8·0
Total of above ...	418·6	438·8	484·0	510·8	443·8
Total exports ...	562·6	591·7	647·1	702·6	627·1

Special Articles—*Continued*

The fourteen markets shown took over 70 per cent. of the total exports of iron and steel during the first nine months of this year. Comparing last quarter with the corresponding quarter of 1936, eight of the fourteen markets took larger quantities, the continued expansion in exports to China and Hong Kong, the Argentine and the Netherlands being particularly marked, while the most noteworthy decline was recorded for the Union of South Africa. In the first nine months of this year the Argentine took 54,000 tons (54 per cent.) and China and Hong Kong 44,000 tons (68 per cent.) more than a year earlier.

MACHINERY, MOTOR CARS, ETC.

Commodity	1936		1937		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
Total Imports :—	Thousand tons				
Machinery ...	26·7	29·7	34·5	38·3	39·3
Hardware ...	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·3	1·2
Private motor cars (including cabs), new	Number 802	4,119	4,775	5,023	3,635
British Exports :—					
Machinery :—	Thousand tons				
Textile... ...	13·2	13·8	14·0	16·6	18·9
Boilers, etc. ...	10·6	7·8	11·9	15·0	13·6
Prime movers (not electrical)	7·8	9·0	8·1	7·7	7·9
Electrical ...	7·6	8·1	8·9	8·4	7·8
Agricultural ...	5·9	4·3	6·0	7·9	7·7
Mining... ...	4·7	5·3	5·1	6·1	5·4
Cranes, hoists, etc., not elsewhere specified	5·3	5·1	4·2	5·3	5·0
Machine tools (metal-working)	3·2	3·5	2·5	2·7	3·2
Sugar-making and refining...	4·0	3·2	2·2	2·6	2·6
Other sorts ...	35·1	36·4	33·8	38·3	37·6
Total ...	97·4	96·5	96·7	110·6	109·7
Hardware ...	3·2	3·4	3·2	3·7	3·4
Motor cars and chassis ...	Number 20,241	28,474	26,734	24,610	25,673
Motor cycles and tri-cars ...	Thousand 4·1	6·0	6·3	6·8	5·1
Other cycles ...	152·2	155·4	181·2	214·2	237·2
Locomotives ...	Thousand tons 2·6	2·0	3·3	1·9	2·4
Ships and boats (other than war vessels) ...	Thousand tons gross 40·8	24·1	9·3	15·2	13·1

The tonnage of machinery imported last quarter was 1,000 tons more than in the previous quarter and 12,600 tons (47 per cent.) more than in the third quarter of 1936. This increase over a year earlier was somewhat smaller than that recorded in the previous quarters of this year, and for the first nine months imports rose by 38,300 tons (52 per cent.), the increase being largely in respect of machine tools (12,100 tons), rolling-mill machinery (7,200 tons) and agricultural machinery (4,400 tons). The increased imports came mainly from the two largest suppliers—the United States and Germany—from which consignments amounted to 40,500 tons and 35,000 tons, respectively, out of a total of 112,100 tons.

British exports of machinery last quarter (109,700 tons), while slightly less than in the previous quarter, were 12,300 tons (13 per cent.) more than in the third quarter of last year. Compared with a year earlier, increases were shown for all the principal classes specified in the table except cranes, hoists, etc., sugar-making machinery and machine tools; for the last named no change was recorded. The steady improvement in exports of textile machinery is particularly noteworthy. Comparing the first nine months of this year and last, exports as a whole rose from 284,000 tons to 317,000 tons; textile machinery increased by 10,100 tons, boiler and boiler-house plant by 8,600 tons and agricultural machinery by 5,600 tons.

Special Articles—*Continued*

The following table gives comparative figures of exports of machinery to markets to which exports during any of the quarters shown amounted to 2,000 tons or more:—

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY

Country	1936		1937		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
	Thousand tons				
British India ...	18·4	17·2	15·7	18·3	18·2
Union of South Africa	15·6	13·7	15·2	17·4	17·6
Australia	7·1	7·8	6·6	7·5	8·5
New Zealand ...	3·2	3·2	2·6	2·8	3·2
British Malaya ...	2·0	3·0	3·0	3·1	2·9
British West Africa	1·3	1·8	2·1	2·3	2·8
Irish Free State ...	3·1	2·8	2·6	3·3	2·5
Canada	2·3	1·9	2·0	2·9	2·5
Norway, Sweden and Denmark... ...	3·7	3·2	4·8	4·3	5·6
Netherlands ...	2·9	3·1	2·7	3·8	3·6
China and Hong Kong	2·1	1·7	2·5	2·9	2·7
Brazil	1·8	2·0	1·7	2·1	2·6
France	2·3	1·9	2·1	3·0	2·4
Argentine Republic	1·8	2·5	2·6	2·7	2·4
Japan	1·8	2·0	3·4	2·4	2·2
United States ...	1·8	1·4	2·2	3·0	1·5
Egypt	1·4	2·0	3·0	2·2	1·5
Poland	1·9	2·6	1·3	1·3	1·3
Total of above ...	74·5	73·8	76·1	85·3	84·0
Total exports ...	97·4	96·5	96·7	110·6	109·7

The eighteen markets shown in the above table took over three-quarters of the total exports of machinery last quarter; for thirteen, exports exceeded those in the third quarter of last year. The largest increases were recorded for the Union of South Africa, the Scandinavian countries and British West Africa. The increase above mentioned for the first nine months of the year was distributed over most of the principal markets, the most important exceptions being the Argentine, Poland and the Irish Free State; in the case of the last named, however, the decline was slight.

The number of new private motor cars imported last quarter (3,635), while, as usual, lower than in the second quarter, was over four times as great as in the third quarter of 1936; as in the earlier part of this year, most of these increased imports came from Germany.

British exports of motor cars and chassis last quarter (25,673) numbered over 5,000 more than in the corresponding quarter last year; for the first nine months the total (77,017) was nearly 17,000 more than a year ago, most of the increase being in respect of chassis other than those constructed solely for commercial use. Compared with the third quarter of 1936, exports last quarter of new private cars increased by 1,130, of which New Zealand accounted for 1,023. There was also a very appreciable increase in exports of chassis, both for commercial use and other, Australia being the principal market concerned in each case.

Exports of motor cycles and tricars last quarter showed a seasonal decline from the previous quarter, but were 1,000 (24 per cent.) more than a year earlier; for pedal cycles the number exported (237,200) was the highest ever recorded, being 85,000 more than a year earlier and 23,000 above the previous record total in the second quarter of this year. The total for the first nine months (633,000) was nearly 75 per cent. higher than a year earlier, and the value of the exports increased from

Special Articles—*Continued*

£980,000 to £1,727,000, while the value of parts and accessories of pedal cycles rose from £1,393,000 to £1,752,000.

The tonnage of locomotives exported last quarter was somewhat greater than in the previous quarter but was less than in the third quarter of 1936, and for the first nine months exports declined by 4,100 tons (35 per cent.) compared with a year earlier. For the same period there was, on the other hand, a very considerable expansion in exports of complete railway carriages—from 2,100 tons to 13,100 tons—the value rising from £168,000 to £1,318,000. Exports of new ships and boats other than war vessels were less than one-third of the relatively high gross tonnage recorded a year earlier, but war vessels valued at about £400,000 were exported; for the first nine months the value of all new vessels exported declined from £2,760,000 to £2,291,000.

TEXTILES

Commodity	1936		1937		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
Total Imports :—	Million lbs.				
Raw cotton* ...	325·5	453·7	447·9	343·2	231·1
Sheep's and lambs' wool*	59·1	154·7	198·0	172·4	76·3
Alpaca, mohair, etc.	3·3	3·7	2·5	4·2	1·8
Cotton yarns ...	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·9
Woollen and worsted yarns ...	0·9	1·1	0·9	0·5	0·6
	Thousand lbs.				
Raw silk	862	1,106	1,147	921	1,302
Silk cocoons, waste, etc.	580	613	679	633	688
	Thousand tons				
Flax and tow ...	15·6	20·2	27·6	12·9	4·5
Hemp and tow*	19·3	21·9	24·7	25·6	22·7
Raw jute* ...	13·9	57·6	83·9	34·4	13·4
	Million square yards				
Cotton piece-goods*	9·9	11·1	7·8	10·8	10·9
Woollen tissues†	1·5	1·4	2·2	2·0	2·3
Carpets*	1·1	1·2	1·4	1·4	1·3
Silk tissues ...	6·6	6·7	7·4	6·7	6·9
Artificial silk tissues*	4·4	6·0	6·0	4·5	5·1
Linen piece-goods	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6
British Exports :—	Million lbs.				
Sheep's and lambs' wool	12·9	22·0	18·8	10·9	8·3
Cotton yarns ...	36·8	37·8	41·6	43·2	38·9
Cotton thread ...	3·8	4·3	4·1	4·7	3·7
Wool tops ...	12·5	14·8	12·0	11·2	9·3
Woollen and worsted yarns ...	11·4	12·5	11·4	11·1	10·0
Jute yarn ...	5·4	6·8	6·6	7·5	7·8
Cotton piece-goods :	Million square yards				
Unbleached ...	81	77	84	83	77
Bleached ...	147	162	155	142	146
Printed ...	103	107	103	103	113
Dyed in the piece	131	126	129	126	132
Coloured cottons	26	30	29	27	28
Total ...	488	502	500	481	496
Woollen and worsted tissues ...	36·0	29·3	35·7	28·7	36·3
Carpets	1·6	1·6	1·8	1·8	1·8
Silk tissues ...	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·9	0·8
Artificial silk tissues	19·8	19·0	18·7	18·5	23·3
Linen piece-goods	20·4	22·5	27·2	21·5	18·3
Jute piece-goods	26·8	36·3	34·8	40·8	34·8
	Thousand cwts.				
Cordage	74	77	81	187	96

* Retained imports.
† Except flannels, pile fabrics, etc.

Retained imports of raw cotton last quarter (231 million lbs.) showed a seasonal decline as compared with the earlier quarters of the year, and were considerably lower than in the third quarter of 1936; for the first nine months of this year retained imports (1,022 million lbs.) were 10 million lbs. less than the very high total of a year earlier. According to figures published by the Liverpool Cotton Association, deliveries of raw cotton to mills last quarter (334 million lbs.) and in the nine months (1,120 million lbs.) were the highest recorded for any corresponding period since 1927, when they amounted to 365 million lbs. and 1,250 million lbs., respectively. The average value of the raw cotton imported, which reached the high value of 7·8d. per lb. last April, fell month by month to 6·5d. per lb. during September, which compares with 7·1d. per lb. in the previous month and 6·8d. per lb. a year ago.

Exports of cotton yarns last quarter (38·9 million lbs.), though a little less than in the earlier quarters of the year, were somewhat greater than a year ago; the total for the first nine months (124 million lbs.) was the highest recorded since 1929. Exports of cotton piece-goods last quarter (496 million square yards) were 15 million square yards more than in the previous quarter and 8 million square yards (2 per cent.) greater than a year ago. This latter increase was mainly due to larger shipments of printed goods. Exports during the first nine months were 62 million square yards (4 per cent.) greater than a year earlier, the increase affecting all the main classes of cotton piece-goods.

The following table shows some of the principal export market for cotton piece-goods :—

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS

Country	1936		1937		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
	Million square yards				
British India ...	99	92	110	87	84
British and French West Africa ...	59	84	58	45	55
Australia	34	34	37	37	43
Argentine Republic	34	26	22	32	39
Union of South Africa	33	29	33	34	36
Other South American countries (7)...	35	34	29	29	29
Dutch East Indies...	9	11	10	16	22
Norway, Sweden and Denmark... ...	22	23	28	24	21
Canada	19	20	19	20	19
British Malaya ...	10	10	10	12	14
Egypt	17	14	13	13	11
Switzerland ...	9	9	13	14	10
Other countries ...	108	116	118	118	113
Total ...	488	502	500	481	496

Of the markets included in the above table, exports to Australia, the Argentine, the Union of South Africa, the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya last quarter were greater than in any of the earlier quarters shown, the increases for the Dutch East Indies and Australia continuing to be particularly marked; all these markets except the Argentine also showed a considerable expansion for the first nine months of the year, and in addition in that period Switzerland took nearly 11 million square yards more. In five cases, exports were less last quarter than a year earlier, and a substantial decline was shown for British India and Egypt in both the three and the nine months.

Retained imports of sheep's and lambs' wool last quarter were seasonally less than in the preceding quarters, but were 17 millions lbs. (29 per cent.) more than a year ago; for the first nine months there was a decline of 10 per cent. The average value of the imports during September (16·6d. per lb.) was the highest since November 1929, and compares with 12·4d. per lb. in September 1936. Exports of sheep's and lambs' wool

Special Articles—*Continued*

last quarter were the lowest recorded for any quarter since the second of 1932, being 36 per cent. less than in the third quarter of 1936; for the nine months exports were about the same as in 1936. The quantity of wool tops exported showed a considerable decline, being the lowest since the third quarter of 1934; there was a continued falling off in shipments to Germany. For the first nine months of the year exports declined by nearly 5 million lbs. (13 per cent.), but the value rose by 9 per cent.

The quantity of woollen and worsted yarns exported last quarter was the lowest since the third quarter of 1921; for the first nine months the quantity exported was the lowest since 1931, but the value increased by 9 per cent. compared with last year. On the other hand, exports of woollen and worsted tissues last quarter were the highest for any quarter since the first of 1930. For the first nine months of the year exports amounted to 101 million square yards, or 5 per cent. more than a year earlier, the increase in value being 14 per cent.; these exports have not been exceeded since 1929. It will be seen from the following table that, comparing last quarter with a year earlier, increases in shipments to British India, Canada and the Argentine more than offset declines in exports to the Union of South Africa and Japan. All these markets showed similar movements for the first nine months of this year compared with last, but in addition there were considerable increases in exports to the United States and New Zealand. In view of the marked seasonal movements, the countries are shown in order of their importance as a market for woollen and worsted tissues in 1936.

EXPORTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TISSUES*

Country	1936		1937		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
	Million square yards				
Canada	3·9	3·1	4·7	4·3	4·4
Argentine Republic	3·8	1·7	3·3	2·9	4·3
Union of South Africa	2·8	2·6	3·3	2·3	2·2
Denmark	1·9	1·4	2·1	1·3	1·6
United States ...	1·9	1·7	2·4	2·1	2·0
Japan	1·2	3·0	0·6	1·1	0·8
Irish Free State ...	1·4	1·4	1·7	1·3	1·3
New Zealand ...	1·3	1·8	2·1	1·5	1·2
British India ...	2·6	0·7	0·4	0·7	3·3
Egypt	1·3	0·7	0·6	0·5	1·2
Germany	0·8	0·6	1·1	0·5	0·7
Netherlands ...	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·7	0·9
France	0·6	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·5
Other countries ...	9·8	7·4	9·9	7·2	10·2
Total ...	34·1	27·5	33·9	27·1	34·6

* Except flannels, pile fabrics, etc.

As regards other textile materials, total imports last quarter of raw silk, silk cocoons, waste, etc., and retained imports of hemp and tow were appreciably greater than in the third quarter of 1936, but flax and tow showed a very heavy decline, and retained imports of raw jute were somewhat smaller than a year ago. Imports of silk and of artificial silk tissues showed some increase as compared with a year earlier. The relatively small British exports of silk tissues have shown little change for some time, but exports last quarter of artificial silk tissues continued to show an increase, being, as for the first nine months of the year, the highest recorded for several years. This increase has been almost entirely in shipments of pure artificial silk tissues to British countries, which for the nine months were nearly double those of a year ago. The expansion in exports of linen piece-goods compared with 1936 was arrested last quarter, but shipments during the first nine months of the year exceeded those in any corresponding period since 1924. The improvement shown in the earlier quarters of this year, as compared with 1936, in exports of jute piece-goods was continued last quarter, and for the first nine months exports were the highest since 1929, while for the same period jute sacks and bags exported were 27 per cent. greater than a year ago. Exports of cordage, while showing a heavy seasonal decline as compared with the previous quarter, were substantially greater than in the third quarter of last year; for the nine months there was a slight increase.

Special Articles—*Continued*

OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS

The following table gives comparative figures relating to the exports of a few leading groups of British manufactures other than those already mentioned:—

Commodity	1936		1937		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
	Thousand tons				
Tiles...	3·3	2·5	2·6	2·8	2·3
Earthenware, etc. ...	36·7	41·9	35·8	47·5	43·8
Glass (not bottles)...	8·0	9·1	9·5	10·3	8·0
Cement	180·0	150·3	169·3	184·1	174·1
Brass and manufactures thereof ...	4·0	4·8	6·0	5·5	4·9
Copper and manufactures thereof ...	11·6	8·3	10·8	10·6	8·4
Nickel, unwrought...	2·6	2·7	2·9	2·8	3·5
Tin blocks, bars, etc.	3·7	2·6	3·7	2·2	3·4
Copper sulphate ...	4·6	3·4	10·7	8·9	4·9
Ammonium sulphate	49·1	56·3	62·3	100·2	77·1
Potassium compounds	0·8	1·0	0·7	1·0	0·7
Sodium compounds	92·3	116·6	119·5	124·5	117·7
Coal-tar dyestuffs ...	1·2	1·3	1·5	1·6	1·4
Paints and colours...	20·2	21·2	21·6	24·9	20·0
Soap...	9·4	10·2	10·9	10·2	9·8
Leather, undressed	1·5	1·9	2·5	2·2	1·5
Leather, dressed ...	1·4	1·6	1·7	1·9	1·7
Paper, cardboard, etc.	54·5	56·2	50·1	55·1	57·2
Books, etc.	8·1	8·1	6·9	8·0	8·6
	Thousand dozen pairs				
Boots and shoes of leather	89	110	94	91	107
Stockings and hose, cotton	79	56	71	91	83
Stockings and hose, wool	422	374	361	281	462
Stockings and hose, artificial silk ...	129	97	64	81	128
	Thousand dozen				
Hats and other headgear	222	183	187	173	215
	Million square yards				
Linoleum	3·3	3·2	3·4	3·0	3·5
Oilcloth and leather cloth	2·9	4·1	3·2	3·6	3·9
	Thousand gross				
Glass bottles and jars	70·1	84·6	72·4	81·6	78·8
	Million £				
Electrical goods and apparatus ...	2·5	2·9	2·6	3·2	3·2

Eighteen of the twenty-eight commodities included in the above table showed an expansion in exports last quarter compared with a year earlier, the most substantial increases being recorded for ammonium sulphate, nickel, oilcloth and leather cloth, and electrical goods and apparatus. The declines were small except in respect of tiles, and copper and manufactures.

RAW MATERIALS

The following table gives particulars of the imports of some leading raw and semi-manufactured materials during the third quarter of 1937, compared with earlier periods. In the case of commodities retained imports of which differ widely from total imports, figures for retained imports are given in the table. Imports of cotton and wool are included in the section dealing with textiles.

Special Articles—*Continued*

Commodity	1936 Third Quarter	1936 Fourth Quarter	1937 First Quarter	1937 Second Quarter	1937 Third Quarter
Raw materials :—			Thousand tons		
Asbestos	10·3	12·9	7·7	13·0	13·9
Mineral phosphates of lime ...	94·4	118·1	136·4	101·1	96·1
Iron ore	1621·2	1460·6	1553·6	1782·8	1629·4
Iron pyrites ...	71·6	83·3	114·0	60·9	101·1
Manganese ore ...	66·1	61·0	61·3	61·2	64·3
Tin ore, etc. ...	13·0	13·4	10·1	13·6	11·3
Tungsten ores* ...	1·9	2·1	1·6	2·8	2·0
			Thousand cubic feet		
Wood, hard ...	11,938	11,772	10,805	12,375	14,320
Wood, soft (†) ...	141,237	107,037	40,927	64,167	144,559
Wood, planed or dressed (†) ...	18,952	20,875	12,714	11,066	18,563
			Thousand tons		
Cottonseed ...	113·2	158·4	192·4	195·0	131·9
Linseed	77·5	58·6	93·6	66·5	47·8
Soya beans ...	16·9	16·5	57·2	10·2	9·7
Copra	29·5	27·7	15·0	15·3	23·6
Groundnuts ...	26·3	44·7	79·0	77·6	38·7
Palm kernels ...	32·0	48·0	35·4	34·4	41·9
Whale oil, unrefined	13·0	22·7	37·4	60·5	28·4
Coconut oil, unrefined	3·1	4·1	4·9	8·1	5·5
Palm oil, unrefined	24·1	31·8	27·8	18·1	34·0
Hides, wet* ...	14·7	14·5	9·7	11·5	17·4
Hides, dry* ...	6·8	7·8	6·2	7·3	8·3
Sheep and lamb skins, woolled*	4·0	4·1	2·9	3·3	4·9
Wood pulp, chemical	301·1	325·9	215·9	252·2	267·6
Wood pulp, mechanical ...	315·2	294·0	145·4	182·1	213·9
Rubber*	−2·5‡	−6·0‡	−0·2‡	14·9	41·8
Semi-manufactured materials :—					
Copper, unwrought, plates, etc. ...	82·7	88·8	71·9	112·1	122·6
Lead, unwrought, etc.	91·6	88·3	83·1	90·2	84·0
Nickel, unwrought, etc.*	0·2	2·3	2·0	2·0	2·2
Tin blocks, ingots, etc.*	1·4	0·9	2·6	3·4	0·7
Zinc, crude ...	39·7	51·0	41·8	42·9	43·4
Leather, dressed and undressed*	8·8	8·4	8·0	8·7	8·7
			Thousand cubic feet		
Plywood	3,518	3,797	3,304	4,214	4,493

* Retained imports. (†) Calculated. ‡ Re-exports in excess of imports.

Seventeen of the twenty-five raw materials shown in the above table were imported in larger quantities last quarter than a year earlier, the increases being substantial for asbestos, iron pyrites, groundnuts, palm kernels, and unrefined whale, coconut and palm oil; total and retained imports of rubber were substantial, whereas a year earlier re-exports exceeded imports. On the other hand, considerable declines were shown in the imports of linseed, soya beans, and mechanical wood pulp; in the case of the last-named the decline continued a movement shown in the earlier quarters of the year, with the result that for the nine months, imports of mechanical wood pulp fell from 917,000 tons to 541,000 tons, the value rising, however, from £2,026,000 to £2,649,000. As regards the semi-manufactured articles shown in the table, imports of copper, nickel, zinc and plywood continued to show the expansion compared with 1936 which was noted in the first half of this year.

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO

The following table gives particulars of the imports of some leading kinds of food and drink and of tobacco during the third quarter of 1937, compared with earlier periods. In the case of commodities retained imports of which differ materially from total imports, figures for retained imports are given in the table.

Special Articles—*Continued*

Commodity	1936 Third Quarter	1936 Fourth Quarter	1937 First Quarter	1937 Second Quarter	1937 Third Quarter
			Thousand cwts.		
Wheat	23,708	27,102	25,051	22,824	23,983
Wheat meal and flour	1,868	2,067	2,253	2,284	1,823
Barley	5,184	6,166	3,728	3,340	4,599
Maize	16,372	23,726	20,138	14,175	15,504
Beef, chilled and frozen	3,289	2,862	2,782	2,941	3,431
Mutton and lamb, chilled and frozen	1,503	1,252	1,648	2,182	1,539
Bacon and hams ...	1,855	1,838	1,887	1,957	1,828
Butter	2,536	2,311	2,262	2,589	2,327
Cheese	592	772	692	623	834
Fish, fresh or frozen	326	336	723	476	323
Apples	384	1,519	875	1,650	573
Oranges	1,289	2,314	5,552	2,438	1,905
Tomatoes	735	480	390	963	756
Cocoa, raw* ...	80	256	1,297	339	§
Coffee*	(−) 38†	43	187	51	2
Currants	177	665	123	189	159
Raisins	359	524	131	406	312
Tinned, etc., fruit in syrup	948	849	621	1,149	1,002
Sugar, raw	10,947	12,610	10,056	11,536	10,501
Sugar, refined ...	156	214	189	252	210
Tea*	979	1,133	635	551	969
Tobacco, unmanufactured*	496	1,045	343	196	671
			Thousand great hundreds		
Eggs in shell ...	5,955	7,069	5,103	6,427	6,458
			Thousand standard barrels		
Beer	357	366	311	327	337
			Thousand gallons		
Spirits (proof gallons)*	428	419	450	872	607
Wine*	4,297	5,962	4,861	4,068	3,726
			Thousands		
Live cattle	168	203	155	172	133
			Thousand bunches		
Bananas	6,473	4,972	4,428	6,226	6,754

* Retained imports.
† Re-exports in excess of imports.
§ Under 500 cwts.

Imports of wheat during the third quarter of this year were slightly larger than in the same period of 1936, but the aggregate for the first nine months of the year (71,858,000 cwts.) was about 2½ per cent. less than a year earlier. Supplies of wheat from the Argentine have returned to normal this year and the quantity received from this source during the first nine months amounted to 15,473,000 cwts., in comparison with only 647,000 cwts. a year ago; this increase has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in Canadian supplies (from 42·6 to 26·0 million cwts.), while consignments from Australia have shown a small increase to 19·5 million cwts., and those from British India a rise from 350,000 cwts. to 5·1 million cwts. The quantity of wheat meal and flour imported during the third quarter was somewhat smaller than a year earlier, but for the nine months as a whole imports increased slightly, owing to larger supplies from Australia. Barley and maize were also imported on a smaller scale than in the third quarter of last year; for the first three quarters as a whole barley showed a slight decline, while there was no significant change in the case of maize.

Average values of imports of all these cereals have been at relatively high levels this year. During the third quarter, the average values of the wheat and wheat meal and flour imported declined somewhat from the highest figures of the year, the former falling in September to 10s. 4d. per cwt. (as compared with 11s. per cwt. in May) and the latter to 12s. 10d. per cwt. (as against 13s. 5d. per cwt. in June). For barley, also, there was a decline—to 8s. 3d. per cwt. in

(*Continued on page 546*)

Special Articles—*Continued*

OVERSEA TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following table shows the value of the external trade of the United Kingdom in September 1937 compared with particulars for a year earlier:—

Classes and Groups	Month of September					
	Imports (Value C.I.F.*)		Exports (Value F.O.B.†)			
			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom		Imported Merchandise	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—						
A. Grain and Flour	5,923,429	7,112,075	140,534	146,149	85,693	173,162
B. Feeding-stuffs for Animals	678,628	862,995	35,000	33,297	2,056	5,827
C. Animals, Living, for Food	699,330	598,628	93	197	—	—
D. Meat	6,559,009	6,910,384	84,328	103,352	50,669	57,604
E. Dairy Produce	6,542,181	5,894,458	116,944	120,692	39,698	78,554
F. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2,196,663	2,429,756	9,701	11,583	90,612	104,607
G. Beverages and Cocoa Preparations	4,275,555	4,125,960	1,133,825	1,351,982	496,044	537,626
H. Other Food	4,007,546	4,896,904	1,060,003	1,225,068	100,405	109,583
I. Tobacco	1,978,411	3,291,317	379,512	422,499	104,139	35,968
Total, Class I	32,860,752	36,122,477	2,959,940	3,414,819	969,316	1,102,931
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—						
A. Coal	1,802	1,774	2,611,045	3,544,684	—	377
B. Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the like	378,387	468,675	119,248	111,583	13,342	32,914
C. Iron Ore and Scrap	641,814	1,417,547	38,668	39,562	—	—
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	1,086,032	1,573,545	171,290	263,623	24,381	52,857
E. Wood and Timber	5,431,039	7,828,948	7,754	9,250	20,696	17,914
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	2,897,168	2,861,880	87,022	78,223	135,769	124,938
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	1,903,153	2,240,947	613,457	655,030	476,403	281,729
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	160,008	269,885	1,331	929	105	268
I. Other Textile Materials	670,933	530,398	42,954	57,229	28,640	35,929
J. Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	2,121,463	2,579,491	244,450	254,434	56,674	54,351
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed	1,528,159	2,296,088	86,711	86,276	481,558	765,394
L. Paper-making Materials	1,001,851	1,367,011	102,920	151,371	5,830	2,117
M. Rubber	336,209	1,452,656	10,154	30,228	333,696	97,019
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	1,395,039	1,632,156	127,804	154,060	107,497	172,312
Total, Class II	19,553,057	26,521,001	4,264,808	5,436,482	1,684,591	1,638,119
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—						
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel	5,387	666	268,280	414,987	31	96
B. Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	663,511	731,764	734,316	837,332	6,569	5,475
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	1,136,812	2,228,388	3,122,495	3,955,733	11,251	7,460
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	3,119,123	5,327,785	995,764	1,279,581	495,136	1,615,495
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	570,216	646,281	681,156	888,675	59,595	63,686
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus	343,234	383,742	846,350	1,098,155	7,196	6,941
G. Machinery	1,519,098	2,003,515	3,378,296	4,253,164	59,660	76,343
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber	585,165	771,455	94,520	101,688	7,631	19,411
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	259,740	315,024	4,959,619	5,683,241	24,899	24,064
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	293,891	357,145	2,787,977	2,982,630	65,387	52,142
K. Silk Yarns and Manufactures	247,051	239,033	111,502	129,436	15,232	13,104
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials	702,064	658,222	1,460,798	1,769,399	40,959	47,704
M. Apparel	908,781	1,035,575	1,236,817	1,242,503	36,701	39,397
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	1,190,251	1,235,037	1,736,888	2,046,380	44,874	31,644
O. Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	2,866,635	3,659,155	408,951	595,379	131,278	131,403
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof	852,189	873,762	349,882	454,745	82,240	101,256
Q. Paper, Cardboard, etc.	1,340,450	1,574,516	616,704	719,543	5,862	4,427
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft)	240,599	428,262	2,590,822	3,156,138	22,788	24,541
S. Rubber Manufactures	42,544	59,556	123,398	126,656	1,364	950
T. Miscellaneous Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	2,245,794	2,047,204	2,315,219	2,738,384	127,469	132,862
Total, Class III	19,132,535	24,576,087	28,819,754	34,473,749	1,246,122	2,398,401
IV.—Animals, not for Food	159,325	373,848	71,387	83,730	14,700	66,317
V.—Parcel Post	189,836	215,753	844,848	854,298	—	—
TOTAL	**71,895,505**	**87,809,166**	**36,980,737**	**44,263,078**	**3,914,729**	**5,205,768**

* The value of the imports represents the cost, insurance and freight; or, when the goods are consigned for sale, the value corresponding to the price at which sold.

† The value of the exports represents the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and is known as the "free on board" value.

Special Articles—*Continued*

OVERSEA TRADE DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following table shows the value of the external trade of the United Kingdom during the nine months ended September 1937 compared with particulars for a year earlier :—

Classes and Groups	Nine Months Ended September					
	Imports (Value C.I.F.*)		Exports (Value of F.O.B.†)			
			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom		Imported Merchandise	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—						
A. Grain and Flour	46,596,432	65,448,552	1,306,697	1,285,164	602,981	1,559,978
B. Feeding-stuffs for Animals	5,756,422	8,016,656	428,441	518,813	27,876	33,468
C. Animals, Living, for Food	4,986,099	4,947,674	2,471	95,510	—	—
D. Meat	59,066,581	63,876,527	724,518	770,949	479,071	451,762
E. Dairy Produce	49,714,897	51,927,306	991,278	914,276	460,180	588,534
F. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	28,531,379	28,290,764	87,360	297,372	887,791	937,190
G. Beverages and Cocoa Preparations ...	31,883,529	32,762,147	9,070,094	11,172,733	4,512,276	4,734,574
H. Other Food	33,564,444	38,306,097	8,807,013	9,137,147	848,353	1,009,458
I. Tobacco	10,067,354	9,355,043	3,325,515	3,738,928	778,589	326,564
TOTAL, CLASS I	270,167,137	302,930,766	24,743,387	27,930,892	8,597,117	9,641,528
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—						
A. Coal	24,755	19,779	21,475,123	27,471,041	—	2,503
B. Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the like ...	3,137,752	3,891,880	823,111	994,115	183,093	250,416
C. Iron Ore and Scrap	6,591,018	8,893,300	267,699	724,144	642	420
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	8,998,330	13,688,036	1,544,525	2,536,284	207,976	544,280
E. Wood and Timber...	30,109,935	43,160,300	70,272	77,113	187,112	246,291
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	31,369,559	34,028,379	631,060	799,995	1,536,414	1,665,991
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	33,816,143	42,015,534	5,111,151	7,456,256	9,913,530	11,691,756
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	1,385,721	1,575,806	10,583	7,462	3,250	9,444
I. Other Textile Materials	7,769,745	9,659,329	381,506	466,556	341,025	472,584
J. Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	21,642,990	26,868,648	2,491,385	2,956,237	566,388	486,020
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed	13,808,496	19,596,299	1,321,335	1,404,926	6,844,054	9,928,146
L. Paper-making Materials	8,578,539	10,790,256	898,660	1,407,149	38,148	35,831
M. Rubber	3,532,560	9,009,115	131,053	307,246	3,636,983	3,804,582
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	7,410,069	8,857,081	1,926,476	2,052,371	1,011,079	1,185,481
TOTAL, CLASS II	178,175,612	232,053,742	37,083,939	48,660,895	24,469,694	30,323,745
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—						
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel	61,814	88,154	2,082,728	3,182,373	237	787
B. Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	5,311,667	6,028,301	6,365,275	7,371,810	48,924	45,382
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	9,109,899	11,975,492	26,143,792	35,478,552	240,450	110,527
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	23,842,814	42,479,952	9,176,551	11,455,463	5,187,653	10,653,729
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	4,968,649	5,710,878	5,945,149	7,124,100	540,548	617,195
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus... ...	2,592,175	3,066,334	7,121,288	9,026,841	69,827	75,496
G. Machinery	13,224,936	18,259,767	30,300,351	35,396,398	667,960	740,815
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber ...	5,566,657	6,201,741	871,510	973,887	118,498	155,663
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures... ...	2,015,137	2,490,472	45,248,872	52,313,919	142,455	236,123
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	2,200,525	3,210,228	24,367,550	27,627,077	434,866	490,676
K. Silk Yarns and Manufactures	1,918,357	1,953,656	908,617	1,112,093	156,009	137,947
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials	5,402,987	6,010,522	12,686,362	15,483,448	358,607	437,355
M. Apparel	7,253,153	8,310,626	8,845,621	9,431,812	386,707	375,186
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours ...	9,167,565	9,998,408	15,427,686	18,650,015	311,503	344,987
O. Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured ...	27,058,904	35,122,462	3,684,304	4,550,636	1,421,230	1,653,490
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof ...	7,107,751	7,663,660	3,030,150	4,049,759	744,223	952,023
Q. Paper, Cardboard, etc.	10,820,796	11,958,733	4,855,709	5,880,931	50,575	58,342
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft)	3,595,735	4,819,997	23,194,769	28,611,123	117,211	186,287
S. Rubber Manufactures	435,200	559,140	1,178,491	1,255,999	10,447	9,765
T. Miscellaneous Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	14,243,635	16,631,481	18,194,816	21,368,678	1,347,659	1,610,873
TOTAL, CLASS III	155,898,356	202,540,004	249,629,591	300,344,914	12,355,589	18,892,648
IV.—Animals, not for Food	1,459,471	2,256,538	755,952	578,437	290,525	517,227
V.—Parcel Post	2,278,413	2,106,678	7,879,290	8,136,846	—	—
TOTAL	**607,978,989**	**741,887,728**	**320,092,159**	**385,651,984**	**45,712,925**	**59,375,148**

* The value of the imports represents the cost, insurance and freight; or, when the goods are consigned for sale, the value corresponding to the price at which sold.

† The value of the exports represents the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and is known as the "free on board" value.

Special Articles—*Continued*

(*Continued from page* 543)

September from 8s. 7d. per cwt. in May—but the average value of the maize imported remained at about 6s. 2d. per cwt., the highest since 1930. As compared with the third quarter of last year, these average values showed increases of about 30 per cent. for maize, 40 per cent. for wheat, and 50 per cent. for barley and wheat meal and flour.

Imports of chilled and frozen beef and of chilled and frozen mutton and lamb were each greater in the third quarter of this year than in the same period of 1936, while there was a decline in respect of bacon and hams (mainly the latter). For the nine months as a whole, the total quantity of beef imported rose from 9,579,000 cwts. a year ago to 9,959,000 cwts. this year, the larger supplies coming principally from Australia; similar increases occurred in the case of mutton and lamb (from 5,276,000 cwts. to 5,595,000 cwts.)—also due to larger consignments from Australia — and bacon (from 4,886,000 cwts. to 5,167,000 cwts.), Canada being the source of the increased imports. The average value of the beef imported during the third quarter declined slightly as compared with the second quarter, but that of mutton and lamb showed a small increase and for bacon a sharp rise took place in each of the three months, the average value reaching £4 14s. 0d. per cwt. in September, the highest since 1930; in all three cases the average values were appreciably higher than those in the third quarter of last year.

Imports of cattle from the Irish Free State were considerably smaller in the third quarter than a year earlier, but there has been an increase this year in the value per head of cattle, and the total value of living animals imported for food during the nine months (£4,948,000) showed only a very slight decline.

An appreciable reduction occurred in imports of butter during the third quarter, as compared with the same period of 1936; total imports during the nine months (7,178,000 cwts.) declined by 263,000 cwts., principally on account of smaller supplies from Australia. On the other hand, imports of cheese and of eggs in shell were each appreciably larger than in the third quarter of last year, and each showed an increase for the nine months as a whole (13 per cent. for cheese and 2 per cent. for eggs); the larger imports of cheese this year have been shared by all of the principal sources, Canada showing the greatest rise, while a very substantial increase in the number of eggs imported from Denmark was sufficient to off-set decreased consignments from the Irish Free State, Poland and some of the less important countries. The average value of imports of each of these three commodities was higher in the third quarter of this year than in the preceding quarter or in the corresponding period of 1936; that of butter rose in September to £5 6s. 10d. per cwt., the highest for two years, while that of cheese reached £3 8s. per cwt. (the highest since 1931) in July, after which it declined.

Imports of apples, oranges, bananas and tomatoes were all greater in the third quarter of this year than a year earlier, but for the nine months as a whole apples and tomatoes each showed a decline in quantity, and total imports of fresh fruit and vegetables were valued at £28·3 million, as compared with £28·5 million in the same period of 1936.

The quantity of raw sugar imported was somewhat less than in the third quarter of last year; for the nine months a small increase occurred in aggregate imports, larger supplies being received from each of the principal British sources (particularly the British West Indies) and reductions occurring in imports from foreign countries (especially Cuba). The average value of the raw sugar imported, which has this year been at a relatively high level, declined in the first two

Special Articles—*Continued*

months of the quarter, but recovered to 8s. 6d. per cwt. in September, the same as in June, and 2s. 9d. per cwt. more than a year earlier.

Retained imports of tea were only slightly smaller than in the third quarter of last year, but imports this year have been on a very much smaller scale than a year earlier, while re-exports have been maintained; for the nine months retained imports (241·3 million lbs.) showed a reduction of 15 per cent., this being shared by British India, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies. The average value of the tea imported during the third quarter was maintained at the same level as in the previous three months and reached 1s. 3½d. per lb. in September, the highest since 1930. Retained imports of unmanufactured tobacco greatly exceeded those in the third quarter of last year, but this was due to the receipt of abnormal quantities in September; imports in previous months of this year were much smaller and retained imports for the nine months (135·6 million lbs.) were 5 per cent. less than a year earlier, owing to a reduction in supplies from the United States. The average value of the imports declined slightly in the first two months of the third quarter, but rose sharply in September to 1s. 4d. per lb.—1d. per lb. more than in September 1936.

BRITISH POSTAL TRAFFIC

AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS

The average daily receipts of the Post Office in the United Kingdom from postal traffic per working day in each month from January 1936 to September 1937 are shown below. Telegraph and telephone receipts, savings bank and money and postal order business are excluded, but the value of postage stamps used for receipt stamps and other revenue duties is included. The figures form an approximately correct index of the movement from month to month of the amount of postal traffic handled expressed in terms of postage.

Period	Average Amount of Money Received Daily		Proportion to Average Receipts in the corresponding period of 1924–34 (except 1926)		Increase, 1936–37
	1936	1937	1936	1937	
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ...	138,888	147,613	111·7	118·7	6·3
February ...	135,029	146,324	111·4	120·7	8·3
March ...	141,293	148,905	111·2	117·2*	5·4
April ...	141,388	152,177	111·9	120·4	7·6
May ...	139,599	145,350	110·8	115·4	4·1
June ...	139,455	146,274	110·1	115·5*	4·9
July ...	142,496	144,484	112·4	113·9	1·4
August ...	135,409	141,267	112·3	117·2	4·3
September...	148,841	151,646	115·3	117·5*	1·9
October ...	151,397		113·6		
November...	154,955		116·4		
December ...	200,840		117·8		
Year ...	147,466		113·1		

* These figures are related to those of the base period through 1936 (see note in the "B.T.J.," 29 April 1937, p. 603).

Postal receipts last month were 1·9 per cent. higher than a year earlier, as compared with a rise of 4·3 per cent. in August and 5·0 per cent. in September 1936. Making comparison with the average of 1924-34 (except 1926), the increase in the third quarter of 1937 was 16·2 per cent., as against 17·1 per cent. for the preceding quarter and 13·3 per cent. for the third quarter of 1936.

Announcements

UNITED KINGDOM—INDIA TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Copy of an announcement, dated 16 October 1937, circulated by the India Office is subjoined.

The following is the text of a communiqué which the Government of India are issuing for publication on the morning of Monday, 18 October 1937:—

Begins. Owing to the protracted nature of the trade discussions with the United Kingdom, the Government of India have instructed their delegate to return to India for consultations. It is proposed to resume negotiations from India as soon as possible, with the continued assistance of non-official advisers, the majority of whom have already left for India. The trade relations between the two countries will in the meantime be maintained on the present temporary basis. Ends.

[NOTE.—For the present temporary arrangement reference should be made to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22 October 1936, page 583.]

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

OUTSTANDING ENQUIRIES

SANITARY WARE OF POTTERY

An Enquiry will be held later by the Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade as to whether imported sanitary ware of pottery should be required to bear an indelible indication of origin applied in a prescribed position and in letters of a minimum size.

Enquiries will also be held later by this Committee as to whether imported goods of the following descriptions should be required to bear an indication of origin:—

Sporting Cartridge Cases.
Baskets and Basketware.

Any communications on the subject of these Enquiries should be addressed to Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

BACON (IMPORT REGULATION) ORDER, 1934

IMPORTS OF BACON, HAMS, ETC., INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 15 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1937

The following statement shows the quantities of bacon, as defined in the Bacon (Import Regulation) Order, 1934, to be imported into the United Kingdom from each of the principal foreign supplying countries during the period 15 October to 31 December 1937:—

Country	Allocation	Country	Allocation
	Cwts.*		Cwts.*
Denmark	707,169	Latvia	7,796
Netherlands ...	105,797	U.S.S.R.	9,466
Poland	88,535	Argentina	7,796
Sweden	52,342	United States of America	89,092†
Lithuania	32,853		
Estonia	8,352		
Finland	4,455	Total	1,113,653

* Subject to amendment in the case of certain individual countries in respect of overshipments or undershipments in previous periods.

† Calculated at 8·0 per cent. In view of adjustments in connection with imports from the United States consigned through Canada, the United States will be allowed to ship at the rate of 8·1 per cent.

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENT IN ST. HELENA

The Department of Overseas Trade notifies that consequent upon the death of Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Salier, M.C., arrangements have been made for the duties of Imperial Trade Correspondent in St. Helena to be undertaken by the Collector of Customs.

Communications intended for the Imperial Trade Correspondent should, therefore, be addressed in future to:—

The Collector of Customs,
St. Helena.

IMPORT DUTIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BROUSSONETIA PAPYRIFERA (PAPER MULBERRY)

The Treasury have issued on the recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee the Additional Import Duties (No. 9) Order, 1937 (S.R. and O. 1937 No. 922), which removes the additional duty from broussonetia papyrifera (paper mulberry) and plants grafted on broussonetia papyrifera stock.

The Order took effect from 20 October 1937.

The object of the Committee's recommendation is stated to be to assist the small industry of sericulture, for which supplies of mulberry bushes must at present be imported from foreign sources.

A White Paper (Cmd. 5567) containing the Treasury Order and the Advisory Committee's Recommendation is published by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BOARD REFERENCES

MOSQUITO SPIRAL; FOUNDRY MOULDING MACHINERY; HAND HACK SAW BLADES; FIREWORKS

The Department of Overseas Trade has been informed by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia that the Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs has made the following references to the Tariff Board:—

(1) At the request of local manufacturers, the question of the necessity for increased duty on mosquito spiral or coil (used to combat the mosquito pest) covered by Tariff Item 269 (B).

(2) Question of whether foundry moulding machinery (except hand-operated moulding machines of the squeeze type) should be removed from Tariff Item 174 (M) (128) and if so the rate of duty to be imposed.

(3) Question of whether blades for hand hack saws should be removed from the Customs by-law prescribing their admission under Tariff Item 219 (C) and if so the rate of duty to be imposed.

(4) Question of the necessity for any alteration in the existing rates of duties on goods covered by Tariff Item 397 (B) (Fireworks).

The present Customs treatment of the goods mentioned is as follows:—

(1) Tariff Item 269 (B).
British Preferential Tariff ... 10 per cent. *ad val.*
Intermediate Tariff ... ... 30 per cent. *ad val.*
General Tariff ... ... 37½ per cent. *ad val.*
and for each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation
An additional duty of
British Preferential Tariff ... 0·6 per cent. *ad val.*
Intermediate Tariff ... ... 0·6 per cent. *ad val.*
General Tariff ... ... 0·6 per cent. *ad val.*

*(2) Tariff Item 174 (M) (128).
British Preferential Tariff ... Free
General Tariff ... ... 15 per cent. *ad val.*

*(3) Tariff Item 219 (C).
British Preferential Tariff ... Free
General Tariff ... ... 15 per cent. *ad val.*

* See note on page 548.

Announcements—*Continued*

*(4) Tariff Item 397 (B).

Fireworks :

British Preferential Tariff	...	25 per cent. *ad val.*
General Tariff	...	42½ per cent. *ad val.*

* There are no Intermediate Tariff rates in respect of these Items.

Any United Kingdom firms or Trade Associations interested in the above references should communicate at once with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1 (quoting Reference 16024/1/37).

KEY INDUSTRY DUTY

HEYNEMANN LAPAROSCOPE

The Board of Trade have received an application under Section 5 (5) of the Finance Act, 1936, for a licence to import free of duty a Heynemann Laparoscope.

Any representations that a similar instrument is made, or is likely to be made within a reasonable time, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in His Majesty's Dominions, should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, within one month from the date of this notice. (20 October 1937.)

ITALIAN BANKING LEGISLATION

A Royal Decree Law (No. 1400 of 23 August 1937), embodying certain modifications to the Bank Act of 12 March 1936, was published in the Italian Official Gazette of 23 August 1937 (No. 195). A translation of the Decree in question, extending to 63 pages, is now available for inspection at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 21), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference C. 30249/1937 should be quoted.)

THE STATE AND THE WORKER

At the Inaugural Meeting of the 184th Session of the Royal Society of Arts, to be held at the Society's Hall in John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, 3 November, the Right Hon. Lord Amulree, P.C., G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chairman of the Council of the Society, will deliver an address on "The State and the Worker."

The presentation of medals awarded to readers during the Session 1936-37 will afterwards be made by the Chairman.

NOTICE

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6d. (7d. post free). Annual subscription, 26s.; post free 30s.

The Editorial Offices are at 6, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1. All editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor." (Telephone, Whitehall 4538.)

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or Branches (see Cover).

ADVERTISEMENTS.—*All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone, Whitehall 4343.)*

Trade and Industry

UNITED KINGDOM

COAL OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT

We give below a statement of the coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended 9 October 1937, together with the figures for the previous week :—

District	Week ended 2 October		Week ended 9 October	
	Output	Wage-earners	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons		Tons	
Northumberland ...	304,000	45,100	299,900	45,100
Durham	700,000	116,000	705,300	116,100
Yorkshire	954,400	140,100	943,200	140,200
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales...	347,900	69,000	338,700	69,000
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ...	620,700	97,400	656,200	97,500
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	378,800	67,000	376,400	67,100
South Wales and Monmouthshire ...	795,700	135,700	813,500	135,800
Other English Districts*	119,000	22,300	120,200	22,300
Scotland	638,700	90,100	654,500	90,000
Total	4,859,200	782,700	4,907,900	783,100

NOTE.—The number of wage-earners includes a small number employed at mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal.

FIFTY-THREE WEEKS' SUMMARY

The total weekly production of coal and the number of persons employed since 3 October 1936 is shown below :—

Week ended	Production	Persons employed
1936	Tons	
10 October	4,585,800	751,700
17 October	4,683,000	753,100
24 October	4,679,100	753,000
31 October	4,520,700	753,800
7 November	4,788,800	754,900
14 November	4,724,300	755,800
21 November	4,717,700	756,600
28 November	4,586,600	757,700
5 December	4,928,300	758,500
12 December	4,944,800	760,100
19 December	5,158,500	761,100
26 December	3,806,000	761,300
1937		
2 January	3,808,700	761,000
9 January	4,815,000	760,700
16 January	4,887,500	760,600
23 January	4,831,400	760,500
30 January	4,763,100	761,300
6 February	4,974,400	762,700
13 February	5,081,000	764,800
20 February	5,117,700	765,700
27 February	5,098,500	768,700
6 March	5,039,200	769,100
13 March	5,091,400	770,200
20 March	5,235,300	771,800
27 March	4,415,600	772,200
3 April	3,826,400	773,300
10 April	5,234,000	775,000
17 April	5,220,700	776,400
24 April	5,114,400	777,300
1 May	4,871,200	778,100
8 May	4,949,700	778,200
15 May...	4,234,800	777,500
22 May...	3,579,000	777,400
29 May...	5,138,300	777,800
5 June	4,959,700	778,300
12 June	4,806,800	778,500
19 June	4,791,700	778,200
26 June	4,539,700	778,500
3 July	4,681,900	779,200
10 July	4,621,600	779,600
17 July	4,417,300	779,200
24 July	3,840,200	779,500
31 July	4,443,600	779,300
7 August	2,972,500	778,900
14 August	4,607,300	779,800
21 August	4,752,900	779,000
28 August	4,667,100	780,000
4 September	4,803,600	780,300
11 September	4,550,100	781,000
18 September	4,860,400	781,700
25 September	4,881,500	782,400
2 October	4,859,200	782,700
9 October	4,907,900	783,100

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

District Outputs in September

The estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Great Britain during September was as follows (the previous month's figures are given for comparison):—

District	September 1937	August 1937
	Tons	Tons
Northumberland	1,231,600	1,166,700
Durham	2,906,100	2,735,300
Yorkshire	3,718,200	3,247,400
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	1,463,700	1,323,700
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	2,817,700	2,446,700
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	1,680,800	1,354,100
South Wales and Monmouthshire	3,391,700	2,829,800
Other English Districts*	475,200	426,000
Scotland	2,736,000	2,701,600
Total	20,421,000	18,231,300

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

MINES INSPECTORATE CHANGES

The Secretary for Mines announces the following changes in the Mines Inspectorate:—

Mr J. R. Felton, O.B.E., Divisional Inspector of Mines in charge of the North Midland Division, has been promoted to Deputy Chief Inspector and transferred to Headquarters.

Mr. G. Cook, Senior Inspector in the Yorkshire Division, has been promoted to Divisional Inspector, and will take charge of the North Midland Division.

Mr. T. B. Bassett, Junior Inspector in the Cardiff and Forest of Dean Division, has been promoted to Senior Inspector and transferred to the Yorkshire Division.

CO-ORDINATION OF GOODS TRANSPORT

The Minister of Transport has published a Report on "Service and Rates in Relation to Goods Transport," which has been presented to him by the Transport Advisory Council. That Council, which includes representatives of transport, labour, and trading interests, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, was set up under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933, to give advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the co-ordination, improvement and development of transport.

With the Report are published memoranda submitted in evidence to the Committee by the railway, canal, coastwise shipping, and road haulage interests.

Preliminary Proposals

The Report considers the practical problem of achieving and developing co-ordination between all forms of goods transport. As a preliminary step, it makes proposals for the regulation of rates of charge for road hauliers and canal carriers, subject to safeguard for traders' interests, and for the agreement of rates between the different forms of transport.

The Council also make certain comments as to the working of the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. They propose to deal with the problem of coastwise shipping in a further Report.

Copies of the Report may be obtained, price 1s. net, from H.M. Stationery Office at Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; York Street, Manchester; St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 120, George Street, Edinburgh; or through any bookseller.

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial* pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 16 October 1937 pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921:—

Period	Average Price per Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 16 October 1937	9 5	12 9	8 8
Corresponding week in:—			
1933	4 10	10 6	5 5
1934	5 0	9 8	6 7
1935	6 1	9 3	6 2
1936	8 6	10 1	6 10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

AUSTRALIA

TRADE BALANCE IN AUGUST

The Australian oversea trade returns for August, as set out hereunder, have been received from the Official Secretary in London to the Commonwealth. The figures are shown in both British and Australian currency, the adjustments of value having been calculated at the appropriate rates of exchange:—

Item	British Currency	Australian Currency
	£	£
Imports:—		
Merchandise	8,981,000	11,249,000
Bullion and specie	202,000	253,000
Total	9,183,000	11,502,000
Exports:—		
Merchandise	6,501,000	8,142,000
Bullion and specie	1,137,000	1,422,000
Total	7,638,000	9,564,000
Surplus of Exports	−1,545,000	−1,938,000
Commodity Balance of Trade:—		
Excess of exports of merchandise	−2,480,000	−3,106,000
Estimated gold production ...	801,000	1,002,000
Export of silver bullion	55,000	68,000
Total	−1,624,000	−2,036,000

IMPORT TRADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded statistics showing the position achieved by the United Kingdom in Australia's import trade as compared with the total trade of those of her principal rivals exporting to Australia mainly goods of a "competitive" nature, as under:—

Country	1936–37		1935–36		1934–35	
	Value	Per cent.	Value	Per cent.	Value	Per cent.
	£'000		£'000		£'000	
United Kingdom	38,762	42·8	33,838	40·7	30,789	42·6
United States...	13,007	14·4	13,902	16·7	11,042	15·3
Canada ...	6,041	6·7	5,376	6·5	4,092	5·7
Japan ...	3,983	4·4	4,970	6·0	4,625	6·4
Germany ...	3,574	3·9	2,963	3·6	2,145	3·0
Other countries	25,125	27·8	22,139	26·5	19,569	27·0
Total ...	90,492	100·0	83,188	100·0	72,262	100·0

These figures include bullion and specie but exclude outside packages, which were valued at £2,042,000 in 1936-37, £2,062,000 in 1935-36 and £1,858,000 in 1934-35.

The increased share taken by the United Kingdom in 1936-37 is at the expense of the United States (motor cars and metal manufactures principally) and of Japan (textiles).

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS

The High Commissioner for the Commonwealth Government in London has received cabled advice of the following shipments of Australian produce to various United Kingdom ports between 7 and 27 September per s.s. "Leuna," s.s.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

"Tamerlane," s.s. "Automedon," s.s. "Hurunui," s.s. "Mooltan," s.s. "New Zealand Star," and s.s. "Port Jackson":—

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Beef, frozen crops	33,269	Oleoine ... casks	113
Beef, frozen hinds	30,956	Oleostearine casks	28
Beef, frozen lbs.	1,455,187	Milk, dried ... lbs.	53,088
Beef, chilled crops	9,455	Casings ...barrels	14
Beef, chilled hinds	17,243	Tallow ... casks	1,513
Veal... ... lbs.	799,838	Wool, greasy bales	26,084
Veal... ... fores	120	Wool, scoured bales	3,736
Veal... ... hinds	61	Sheepskins ... No.	100,606
Mutton carcases	29,720	Wheat ...centals	48,958
Lamb carcases	92,303	Flour ...centals	96,166
Pork carcases	2,769	Jam ... ... cases	800
Pork ... sides	186	Honey ... lbs.	24,000
Pork ... lbs.	292,892	Wine ...gallons	98,109
Rabbits ... crates	11,611	Pears, canned cases	32,675
Meat, sundries packages	13,060	Peaches, canned cases	36,183
Meats, canned cases	7,711	Apricots, canned cases	4,400
Eggs long hundreds	95,163	Pineapples, canned cases	200
Butter ... boxes	49,335		
Cheese ... crates	932		

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

TANGANYIKAN TRADE, JANUARY—JULY

(From H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa)

During July 1937 trade imports were valued at £318,862 and domestic exports at £505,954, as compared with £346,877 and £435,307 respectively in the corresponding month of the previous year. Trade imports (excluding Government imports and bullion and specie) during the first seven months of 1937 were valued at £1,927,711, as compared with £1,715,260 in the corresponding period of 1936, while domestic exports totalled £2,517,061 and £2,139,557 respectively.

Sources of Imports

The chief sources of imports during the first seven months of 1937 and 1936 are shown in the following table:—

Country of Origin	1937		1936	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom	433,810	22·5	428,964	25·0
India	106,877	5·5	92,183	5·3
Kenya and Uganda ...	205,174	10·6	147,535	8·6
Other Empire countries ...	67,271	3·5	63,369	3·7
Germany	248,370	12·9	224,731	13·1
Japan	424,083	22·0	411,240	24·0
United States	143,933	7·5	123,667	7·2
Other foreign countries ...	298,193	15·5	223,571	13·1

Principal Exports

The following table gives particulars of the chief domestic exports during the first seven months of 1937 and 1936:—

Commodity		1937	1936
Cotton	...centals	77,058	61,053
Coffee	... tons	5,581	5,335
Sisal	... tons	49,065	41,417
Hides	... tons	1,974	1,800
Skins	... No.	968,927	930,392
Groundnuts	... tons	5,548	11,323
Gold	troy ozs.	57,215	50,557

BRITISH INDIA

WEATHER AND CROPS: WHOLESALE PRICES

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics reports as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated:—

Rainfall

Calcutta, 17 October.—Rainfall was nearly general in Mysore on one day.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

Crop Conditions and Outlook

Madras, 9 October.—Heavy rain has fallen in the Circars. The condition of crops is fair.

Bihar, 11 October.—General rain has fallen, being heavy in Patna and Darbhanga. Crops are in fair to good condition, except in parts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur.

Central Provinces, 9 October.—There has been beneficial rain. The standing khariff crop shows promise of a normal yield.

Punjab, 11 October.—The weather has been dry, apart from light showers in places. Crops are in average condition in irrigated areas, but under average in unirrigated areas. A hail storm has caused some damage to crops in Guzranwala, sugarcane has been affected by insects in Ambala and rice has been damaged by rice borer in Dera Ghazi Khan. Cotton is suffering from root rot in Shahpur and tela has damaged the crop in Sheikhupura and Multan.

Bengal, 13 October.—Rainfall has been light to moderate. The condition of crops is fair.

Bengal, 13 October.—Rainfall has been light to moderate and south Konkan. The sowing of rabi is proceeding.

Sind, 16 October.—Cotton picking is progressing.

Assam, 18 October.—The weather has been seasonable. Crops prospects are fair.

Wholesale Price Index

Calcutta, 13 October.—The wholesale price index number for September issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is 104, as compared with 105 for August.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

BRITISH MALAYA

IMPORTS INTO THE FEDERATED STATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JUNE QUARTER

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Singapore reports that the total value of imports into the Federated States during the June quarter of the current year was 32,341,886 dollars, of which the United Kingdom supplied 5,781,628 dols. It should, however, be remembered that in addition to imports which are received direct from the United Kingdom a proportion of the trade received as transhipped from Singapore, Penang and other parts of Malaya consists of goods of United Kingdom origin. The following table gives particulars of the imports received direct from the United Kingdom during the second quarter of the current year:—

Commodity	Imports from United Kingdom	Total Imports
	Dols.	Dols.
Other food and drink	609,241	3,963,261
Dutiable drink and tobacco	1,353,061	2,471,805
Earthenware, glass and abrasives ...	150,379	659,816
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	479,155	2,273,506
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	70,584	164,790
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	137,589	340,112
Electrical goods and apparatus ...	189,746	493,617
Machinery, non-electrical	630,533	1,813,695
Cotton yarn and manufactures ...	344,942	1,829,517
Woollen goods	15,954	47,411
Silk and silk manufactures	339	190,351
Manufactures of other textile materials	37,853	390,938
Apparel	57,841	349,689
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	228,940	1,216,585
Oils, fats and resins manufactured ...	77,900	5,132,226
Leather and manufactures thereof ...	10,801	83,528
Paper and paperware	128,424	306,155
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	348,045	1,169,899
Rubber manufactures	71,443	376,717
Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	633,615	1,738,416

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST

The total value of imports into and exports from British Malaya in August last was £7,279,000 and £9,379,000, as compared with £4,857,000 and £6,075,000 respectively in August 1936. The values of the chief trading groups are shown in the following table:—

Group	Imports		Exports	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Animals, food, drink and tobacco	1,870	1,384	623	573
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,432	1,442	5,726	3,672
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,977	2,031	3,030	1,830

—*Malayan Information Agency in London.*

SHIPMENTS OF TINNED PINEAPPLES

The Malayan Information Agency in London has received by air mail from the Registrar-General of Statistics, Singapore, advice of the following shipments of tinned pineapples for the week ended 2 October per s.s. "Maron," s.s. "Antenor," s.s. "Benlawers" and s.s. "City of Bagdad."

Total	United Kingdom	Canada	Continent
Cases 25,403	Cases 15,253	Cases 8,995	Cases 1,155

Total shipments from 27 December 1936 to 2 October 1937 were 2,169,690 cases.

CANADA

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, 1927-36

(*From the High Commissioner for Canada in London*)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa has issued a bulletin containing a study of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926-36. From this statement it appears that Canadian Governments and corporations received during the ten years, 1927-36, a total of 1,978·6 million dollars from the sale of bonds abroad. During the same period, however, they paid off 1,801·9 million dols. of bonded obligations, so that the net capital receipts from these borrowings abroad during the same period amounted to only 176·7 million dols.

At the same time, large sums were remitted from Canada for the purchase of American, Latin-American, and other foreign securities, for the repurchase of Canadian securities, and in connection with capital repayments and other financial transactions of trust companies, international branch plants, etc. While Canada during the ten years was, on balance, a net exporter of capital to the known extent of 130·8 million dols., the export arose principally through the retirement of existing capital obligations of various kinds.

Adjusted figures for commodity trade show a credit balance of 882·4 million dols., net gold exports gave a credit of 800·2 million dols., and tourist traffic a credit of 1,421·3 million dols. Interest and dividend receipts and payments showed a debit of 2,400·4 million dols., freight receipts and payments a debit of 237·3 million dols., and immigrant remittances a debit of 127·3 million dols.

There were total credits in current accounts during the ten years amounting to 13,423·2 million dols., and total debits 13,211·9 million dols., making a "favourable" balance on all visible and invisible transactions of 211·3 million dols., a net export of Canadian capital, without allowance for errors and omissions.

Balance of Payments in 1936

The record of the balance of payments in 1936 is particularly impressive. Current visible and invisible items show a credit balance of 323·6 million dols.; this would indicate the net capital movement outwards if there were no errors or omissions in the current items. Capital items which can be actually traced show a credit balance of 253·7 million dols., leaving a margin of 69·9 million dols. apparently unaccounted for. Last year 270 million dols. was paid abroad for maturing bond issues, for called issues and for serial and sinking fund payments. Net payments of 74·2 million dols. were made in connection with international branch plant activities, etc., and 26 million dols. through insurance transactions. Only 106·1 million dols. was borrowed abroad through bond flotations. There was a net sale of securities amounting to 7·8 million dols. and a withdrawal of 2·6 million dols. by Canadian banks.

An important feature of the 1936 capital movements was the payment of bond maturities amounting to 145 million dols., the calling of 85 million dols. of Canadian bonds held abroad, and serial repayments, etc., of 40 million dols. This fact, of course, demonstrates how a large part of the credit balance in the current account of visible and invisible items of trade was used. If net interest and dividend payments be added to net outward capital payments in 1936, the total outward movement on capital, interest and dividend account was 487·5 million dols. This compares with 327·4 million dols. in 1934.

During 1935 and 1936 Canadians made considerable progress in reducing their bonded indebtedness abroad, not only through meeting maturities but also through calling certain issues before maturity. In many cases refunding issues were taken up in Canada at lower rates of interest. Amounts called from abroad in 1935 and 1936 were, respectively, 120 million dols. and 85 million dols.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS

The High Commissioner for Canada in London has been officially advised by cablegram from Ottawa that between 23 and 29 September the following quantities of Canadian fruit were dispatched to various United Kingdom ports:—

Apples	Pears	Plums	Peaches
60,645 barrels 5,126 ½-barrels 1,937 baskets 66,010 boxes 50 hampers	14, 910 boxes 8,670 barrels 420 hampers 90 ½-barrels	1,050 crates 770 ½-hampers	50 boxes

Apple Exports

Canadian apple exports during the current shipping season down to 24 September totalled 198,431 barrels, 29,632 half-barrels, and 61,088 boxes, as compared with 43,363 barrels, 15,001 half-barrels, and 27,885 boxes during the corresponding period last season.

NEW ZEALAND

COMPETITIVE IMPORTS, JANUARY—JUNE

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington has forwarded particulars of certain of the more important imports into New Zealand during the six months ended 30 June last. The shares of the leading contributing countries, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, the United States and Japan are shown in the following table:—

Commodity	Total	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	United States	Japan
	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)
Confectionery ...	52,975	23,555	—	27,332	1,291	—
Cocoa and chocolate	15,030	14,239	—	398	—	—
Hats, caps and millinery	88,225	61,900	4,281	7,099	440	2,981
Apparel	995,968	756,750	33,754	44,674	15,170	63,860
Footwear:—						
Children's ...	16,958	12,264	822	1,274	—	2,524
Gumboots ...	79,175	3,604	65,920	—	667	8,847
Rubber or with rubber soles ...	22,493	1,217	10,007	—	—	9,604
Leather footwear	181,010	157,175	5,988	14,347	1,729	—
Slippers	16,338	13,826	309	2,158	—	—
Footwear, other kinds	6,268	6,026	14	—	—	—
Drapery	162,461	113,241	5,185	3,159	1,128	7,597
Floorware:—						
Linoleum ...	108,578	97,888	1,636	906	4,358	131
Carpets	315,168	281,046	—	311	614	2,208
Cotton, canvas and linen piece-goods	951,471	786,243	6,094	5,680	12,347	121,413
Silk piece-goods ...	569,906	210,451	17,128	24,369	3,329	204,751
Woollen piece-goods	641,810	629,459	3,436	1,859	—	3,450
Paints and varnishes	238,316	135,730	5,761	68,746	14,584	2,814
Galvanised corrugated plate and sheet iron ...	234,907	233,826	—	971	—	110
Iron pipes	243,266	194,493	36,854	7,397	—	425
Artificers' tools ...	154,962	75,231	22,795	4,122	38,361	1,948
Barbed fencing wire	39,685	30,369	2,473	5,956	887	—
Plain fencing wire...	89,745	56,662	4,157	24,421	4,505	—
Hardware	417,597	298,454	17,219	36,155	31,499	11,554

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

Commodity	Total	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	United States	Japan
	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)
Agricultural implements	101,535	39,325	16,562	17,171	21,931	—
Dairying machinery	59,880	18,346	2,139	5,384	5,014	—
Electrical apparatus	1,102,681	831,598	78,869	89,586	96,416	8,006
Wireless and telephony apparatus	443,844	157,816	6,933	87,914	182,278	—
Gas and oil engines	89,255	65,095	592	1,153	12,412	—
Leather, other than bookbinders' and chamois	134,324	47,280	7,996	43,092	27,811	—
Leather manufactures	35,277	25,912	—	6,032	1,704	—
Earthenware and chinaware	127,499	113,147	—	1,394	—	12,000
Glass and glassware	165,122	68,665	2,172	25,704	11,162	7,745
Printing paper	280,015	109,742	135,540	—	11,935	—
Paper, other than printing	173,843	71,968	41,937	695	21,801	3,832
Stationery	104,672	75,935	1,262	14,851	6,381	2,504
Fancy goods, toys, etc.	96,860	43,775	1,859	8,336	7,649	16,320
Bicycles and tricycles	56,690	54,486	1,212	590	—	351
Motor cycles	73,561	72,140	—	—	1,421	—
Motor vehicles :—						
Passenger vehicles for road traffic	1,247,181	531,115	499,237	—	216,829	—
Chassis for passenger vehicles	10,761	10,761	—	—	—	—
Lorries, trucks, vans and chassis therefor	432,395	168,693	207,816	—	55,886	—
Motor vehicles, assembled :—						
Passenger vehicles other than buses	996,338	830,071	726	—	165,130	—
Chassis for passenger vehicles	40	40	—	—	—	—
Lorries, trucks, etc., and chassis therefor	10,336	9,144	308	—	884	—
Parts of motor vehicles	143,217	68,202	3,360	21,802	47,673	1,345
Tyres not exceeding 11½ ins. in diameter	23,362	20,145	—	597	—	2,100
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	375,658	176,422	175,888	8,944	13,400	133
Solid rubber tyres	2,188	339	—	42	1,807	—
Pianos	20,013	19,548	—	—	139	—

It should be noted that the values shown above represent the current domestic values in the countries of export plus ten per cent. expressed in terms of New Zealand currency.

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER

The Department of Customs and Excise of the Union of South Africa announces that total imports through all Union ports in September amounted to £8,926,000, as against £7,109,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Exports amounted to £10,119,000, as compared with £8,354,000, and were made up as follows:—Merchandise, £3,343,000, as against £1,920,000; gold bullion and specie, £6,463,000, as compared with £6,156,000; and diamonds, £313,000, as against £278,000.—*Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Pretoria Office.*

WOOL SALES

The Trade Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa has received the following information concerning the sales of wool at the various ports during the week ended 16 October:—Port Elizabeth, 13,849 *bales offered, 9,112 *bales sold; East London, 1,364 and 682; Durban, 5,605 and 3,232 respectively.

Prices week ended 16 October:—Clean scoured cost ex warehouse ruling: 70's warp, 2s. 3½d.; 70's average, 2s. 3d.; 64's warp, 2s. 2½d.; 64's average, 2s. 2d.; 60's super, 2s. 2d.; and 60's ordinary, 2s. 1½d.

A fair selection, including wools of very fine quality, was offered. Germany predominated, with good competition from France. Best wools were slightly easier, and prices of other descriptions were barely maintained.

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS

The Trade Commissioner for South Africa in London has received cabled advice of the following produce shipped from the Union of South Africa to various United Kingdom, Continental and American ports during the week ended 2 October.

* Figures include only the quantity of wool offered and sold at auction and do not include any private or out-of-hand sales.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

Commodity	Total	United Kingdom	Continent	America
Wool, scoured ... bales	59	7	52	—
Wool, greasy ... bales	7,841	1,557	6,284	—
Mohair ... ... bales	762	762	—	—
Hides, dry ... bales	649	415	234	—
Sheepskins, merino bales	712	260	447	5
Sheepskins, other bales	413	246	16	151
Goatskins ... bales	184	4	120	60
Calfskins ... bales	6	2	4	—
Wattlebark ... tons	130	130	—	—
Wattlebark extract lbs.	751,202	751,202	—	—
Cotton ... ... lbs.	10,711	10,711	—	—
Tobacco manufactured bales	12	12	—	—
Buchu ... ... bales	8	8	—	—
Buchu ... ... bags	3	3	—	—
Sugar ... ... tons	11,295	11,295	—	—
Beef, chilled quarters	237	237	—	—
Beef, chilled ... fores	582	582	—	—
Beef, chilled ... hinds	602	602	—	—
Cheese ... ... lbs.	738	738	—	—
Eggs ... ... boxes	8,968	8,968	—	—
Maize ... ... bags	464,122	68,550	395,572	—
Maize, crushed ... bags	13,024	13,024	—	—
Maize meal ... bags	85,024	85,024	—	—
Maize grits ... bags	6,205	6,205	—	—
Germ meal ... bags	14,245	14,245	—	—
Groundnuts ... bags	671	671	—	—
Sunflower seed ... bags	438	438	—	—
Samp ... ... bags	1,062	1,062	—	—

Fruit shipments (in packages) to Southampton, Liverpool and Marseilles on 6 and 8 October were: Oranges, 108,083; and lemons, 80.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, JANUARY—AUGUST

The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, has forwarded a statement showing the approximate value of imports and exports during August last and the first eight months of the current year, together with the comparative figures for 1936, as under:—

Item	August		January–August	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Imports :—	£E	£E	£E	£E
Machinery	20,010	25,377	224,816	257,830
Metals and metalware ...	52,171	32,739	439,849	280,429
Motor cars, cycles and accessories, including tyres	14,089	16,498	133,139	161,872
Cotton piece-goods ...	64,416	62,653	667,613	634,469
Sugar	62,424	53,564	343,995	273,415
Tobacco, tombac, cigars and cigarettes ...	16,099	17,338	129,909	127,604
Coffee	25,617	39,756	163,923	196,063
Wheat flour	9,025	10,394	162,224	70,690
Tea	47,275	27,453	212,802	154,424
Timber, including railway sleepers	14,435	5,158	81,251	76,737
Sacks	3,229	5,189	64,224	56,049
Other merchandise ...	136,019	123,638	1,230,057	1,343,179
Total	464,809	419,757	3,853,802	3,632,761
Exports :—				
Cotton	450,590	183,418	4,342,413	2,505,599
Gum	44,251	42,431	577,745	441,428
Other merchandise ...	129,508	106,910	1,519,058	999,544
Total	624,349	332,759	6,439,216	3,946,571
Re-exports...	38,677	186,548	436,149	486,346
Transit	67,627	13,754	176,991	64,635

ARGENTINA

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

It is reported from Buenos Aires that a Decree has recently been issued approving the expenditure of a further 16,447,832 pesos paper, bringing the 1937 public works programme up to a total of 180,066,438 pesos paper. This

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

amount is distributed among the various departments as follows:—The Department of Architecture, 40,312,369 pesos paper; Irrigation Department, 15,903,200; Navigation and Ports Department, 27,586,300; work in connection with the widening of the Riachuelo, 4,330,569; State Railways, 43,750,000; Sanitary Works Department, 25,500,000; Ministry of War, 12,795,000; Ministry of Marine, 7,380,000; Ministry of Agriculture, 800,000; National Roads Board, 400,000; and Work on National Shooting Range, 1,309,000 pesos paper.

The larger part of the increase is devoted to the Department of Architecture, which has embarked on a plan for the reconstruction of many Government Departments.

The increase in the Irrigation Department's estimate is mainly for works to be undertaken in the north of the Republic.

WOOL EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER AND SEASON

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires has forwarded unofficial figures of wool exports in September 1937, the twelfth month of the 1936-37 wool year, together with the comparative figures for a year earlier:—

Country	September 1937 (5 weeks)	September 1936 (4 weeks)
	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom	3,419	2,563
United States	1,875	2,877
France	933	401
Germany	3,336	1,077
Belgium	247	329
Italy	960	1,392
Holland	78	440
Sweden	38	185
Denmark	—	88
Japan	3	857
Poland	66	152
Various	356	441
Total	11,311	10,802

On the basis of these unofficial figures the aggregate exports for the wool year 1936-37 (October 1936-September 1937), together with the comparative figures for the 1935-36 wool year, are as under:—

Country	October–September	
	1936–37	1935–36
	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom	92,580	91,082
United States	82,611	57,356
France	40,794	61,089
Germany	25,404	48,067
Belgium	28,663	21,408
Italy	29,746	12,986
Holland	2,067	2,859
Sweden	760	1,182
Spain	120	2,940
Poland	9,668	8,797
Denmark	587	—
Japan	34,522	—
Various	5,904	11,653
Total	353,426	319,419

PERU

FOREIGN TRADE IN JUNE QUARTER

The total value of imports into and exports from Peru in the second quarter of the current year was 55,974,000 soles and 101,653,000 soles, as compared with 48,517,000 soles and 78,949,000 soles respectively in the June quarter of 1936.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

Chief Imports and Exports

The values of the principal imports and exports during the periods referred to are shown in the following table:—

Imports

Commodity	June Quarter	
	1937	1936
	Thou. soles	
Cotton goods	3,111	4,012
Woollen goods, hairs and feathers	1,847	1,954
Linen, jute, etc	1,694	1,308
Silk, natural and artificial	849	873
Metals and jewels	6,747	5,233
Coal, cement, etc.	1,707	1,345
Barks, colours, non-edible oils	3,530	2,654
Naval equipment; tools and vehicles	12,876	12,232
Arms, munitions and explosives	924	760
Electrical apparatus	2,616	1,830
Foodstuffs and groceries	9,568	7,575
Pharmaceutical and chemical products	2,727	2,206

Exports

Commodity	June Quarter	
	1937	1936
	Thou. soles	
Crude petroleum	21,506	18,947
Copper bars	13,291	11,550
Petroleum derivatives	9,446	9,659
Cotton	31,293	21,474
Sugar	5,649	5,579
Wool	5,763	4,187
Mineral concentrates	4,424	3,524
Minerals in bulk	2,234	1,272
Lead bars	1,230	204
Gold bars	1,157	353
Cotton derivatives	879	979
Skins in bulk	751	363
Cowhides	635	323

Distribution of Trade

The trade of Peru during the periods mentioned was chiefly distributed as under:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	June Quarter		June Quarter	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
	Thou. soles		Thou. soles	
United States	19,864	17,202	21,674	16,673
United Kingdom	5,981	6,919	23,002	14,506
Germany	10,399	9,059	17,096	11,317
France	1,159	947	7,327	8,382
Canada	1,542	802	7,545	8,261
Chile	1,326	1,336	5,542	3,640
Argentina	5,179	3,970	4,970	714
Belgium	1,423	784	2,882	3,108
Italy	674	689	235	299
Japan	1,312	1,697	1,894	3,032
British India	1,536	1,070	13	367

GREECE

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY—JUNE

(From H.M. Legation)

Athens

Imports into and exports from Greece in the first half of the current year were valued at 7,178,294,000 drachmas and 4,005,683,000 drachmas, as compared with 5,659,213,000 drachmas and 2,600,083,000 drachmas respectively in the corresponding period of 1936. It will be seen that the trade balance in the half-year under review went against Greece to the extent of 3,172,611,000 drachmas, as against 3,059,130,000 drachmas a year earlier. The trade during these periods was chiefly distributed as follows.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

Country	Imports January–June		Exports January–June	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
	Thou. drs.		Thou. drs.	
United Kingdom ...	790,619	1,049,939	198,132	175,947
Germany	1,669,139	1,258,052	1,335,058	1,174,190
United States ...	272,623	445,347	652,549	226,466
Yugoslavia	460,588	198,358	110,370	87,647
Roumania	773,087	264,056	101,500	110,655
Italy	225,488	14,484	205,706	5,274
Czechoslovakia ...	163,125	126,017	183,369	90,936
France	103,055	92,166	119,883	124,322
Austria	168,633	116,979	104,464	85,947
Sweden	112,639	182,034	38,565	7,486
Soviet Union ...	75,430	381,729	33,269	32,066

SIAM

TRADE OF BANGKOK IN JUNE QUARTER

(*From the British Consul-General*)

BANGKOK

Imports into the Port of Bangkok during the first quarter of the Buddhist year 2480, corresponding to the second quarter of 1937, amounted in value to 23,901,038 baht, while exports from Bangkok totalled 23,918,386 baht, according to a table compiled by the Statistical Office and from which the following particulars have been extracted.

Country	Imports	Exports
	Baht	Baht
United Kingdom	3,486,006	835,617
Australia	327,009	2,724
Belgium	125,130	226,247
British Malay States	7,875	61,627
Burma	18,452	95,011
Canada	4,542	60,446
Ceylon	13,446	284,658
China	1,095,050	279,789
Czechoslovakia	73,345	33,020
Denmark	275,898	85,326
France	161,461	39,703
Germany	1,636,490	492,344
Hong Kong	2,481,064	4,640,114
India	890,365	1,310,691
Indo-China	238,676	29,004
Italy	28,047	101,651
Japan	5,967,818	1,914,993
Netherlands	564,140	286,212
Netherlands Indies	739,810	80,520
Norway	18,343	42,463
Penang	12,341	88,574
Portuguese South-East Africa ...	—	701,356
Philippine Islands	70,231	—
Port Said	36	147,547
Singapore	3,573,572	10,324,979
Sweden	38,310	147,168
Switzerland	607,868	29,117
Union of South Africa	4,345	828,436
United States	1,381,928	486,545

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST

The value of United States exports in August was 9½ million dollars greater than in July, while the value of imports declined 20 million dols. between the two months, states the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington. Compared with August 1936 the value of exports was 99 million dols. larger and the value of imports was 53 million dols. greater. The improvement in export trade over last year has become more and more pronounced from month to month in 1937. Compared with the corresponding month of 1936, the value of exports was 12 per cent. greater in January, 31 per cent. greater in March, 49 per cent. greater in July and 55 per cent. greater in August.

Imports, while relatively large throughout the first half of the current year, have recently shown a definite slackening. In May and June the values were approximately 50 per cent. greater than in those months of 1936, in July the gain over a year ago dropped to 36 per cent., while in August it amounted to 27 per cent.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

Exports, including re-exports, amounted to 277,695,000 dols., as compared with 268,185,000 dols. in July 1937 and 178,975,000 dols. in August, 1936.

General imports (goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in the country) amounted to 245,707,000 dols., as against 265,349,000 dols. in July 1937 and 193,073,000 dols. in August 1936.

Imports for consumption (goods which entered merchandising or consumption channels immediately upon arrival in the country, plus withdrawals from warehouse for consumption) amounted to 249,025,000 dols., as compared with 263,438,000 dols. in July 1937 and 200,783,000 dols. in August 1936.

The increase in exports and decrease in imports resulted in a net balance of merchandise exports which amounted to 32 million dols. This compared with a net balance of merchandise exports of 2,800,000 dols. in July 1937 and with a net balance of merchandise imports of 14 million dols. in August 1936. The net balance of imports for the year to date was thus reduced from 144 million dols. at the end of July to 112 million dols. at the end of August.

CHANGES IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports of several principal agricultural commodities increased considerably in August over July. This was particularly the case in grains, fruits, leaf tobacco and raw cotton, and the improvement in these was chiefly responsible for the larger export total. Among the non-agricultural exports, petroleum products increased substantially in August, but exports of iron and steel products, machinery, and of chemicals fell under the preceding month's total.

Imports of a number of commodities were smaller in August than in July. These included particularly hides and skins, corn, vegetable oils, coffee, sugar, newsprint, tin and copper. Imports of cocoa, crude rubber, raw silk, raw wool, iron and steel and fertilizers showed an increase.

During the eight months' period ended 31 August of this year, total exports reached a value approximately 558 million dols. higher than in the corresponding period of 1936. Exports of metals and manufactures increased from a value of 148 million dols. in the first eight months of 1936 to 332 million dols.; those of machinery and vehicles increased from 406 million dols. to 581 million dols. and exports of petroleum and its products were 172 million dols. and 240 million dols. respectively. Among the agricultural exports, grains and preparations increased from a value of 18 million dols. to 37,500,000 dols., and raw cotton exports increased from 177 million dols. to 201 million dols, as between the two periods. Exports of meats, fruits and leaf tobacco were smaller in total during January-August 1937 than in January-August 1936, notwithstanding the expansion which occurred in August.

Total imports of consumption were 584 million dols. larger in value in the first eight months of 1937 than in the corresponding period of 1936. Those imports responsible for a major part of this increase showed the following changes in value: corn from 3,264,000 dols. in January-August 1936 to 51,194,000 dols; crude rubber, 95,559,000 dols. to 157,445,000; raw wool, 32,152,000 dols. to 82,158,000 dols; non-ferrous metals, 97,902,000 dols. to 138,145,000 dols; oil-seeds, 21,620,000 dols. to 46,130,000 dols.; and wood and paper products from 157,490,000 dols. to 200,960,000 dols.

The volume of goods moved in both export and import trade was considerably larger this year, and the higher price level accounted for a part of the increases in value in January-August 1937.

URUGUAY

WOOL EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER AND 1936-37 SEASON

(*From the British Consul*)

MONTEVIDEO

Exports of wool in September, 1937, the twelfth month of the 1936-37 export season, amounted to 1,108 bales, destinations being as follows:—To Germany, 554 bales; the United States, 302 bales; the United Kingdom, 157 bales; Italy, 42 bales; Belgium, 37 bales; France, 13 bales; and Sweden 3 bales.

Wool exports for the twelve months 1 October 1936 to 30 September 1937 totalled 120,054 bales, the destinations being as follows:—To the United States, 26,784 bales; Japan, 26,142 bales; the United Kingdom, 20,603 bales; Germany, 18,813 bales; Sweden, 1,777 bales; Italy, 10,136 bales; Belgium, 8,538 bales; France, 4,978 bales; Holland, 1,834 bales; Poland, 389 bales; Brazil, 31 bales, and Argentina, 29 bales.

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

The increase over the 1935-36 season amounted to 7,583 bales.

The following are the principal variations by countries for the 1936-37 season as compared with the 1935-36 season:—Japan, + 20,156 bales; the United States, + 3,865 bales; Belgium, + 853 bales; Italy, + 843 bales; Poland, + 81 bales; Argentina, + 29 bales; Brazil, − 6 bales; Spain, − 302 bales; Sweden, − 349 bales; Holland, − 571 bales; the United Kingdom, − 4,280 bales; France, −3,066 bales; and Germany, − 9,140 bales.

YUGOSLAVIA

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY—AUGUST

The Commercial Secretary to the British Legation at Belgrade reports that imports and exports in August last were valued at 446,338,106 dinars and 606,513,137 dinars, as compared with 274,280,247 dinars and 372,264,369 dinars respectively in August 1936. The totals for the first eight months of the current year were: imports, 3,294,040,669 dinars, and exports, 3,959,969,142 dinars, as against 2,587,697,769 dinars and 2,333,722,875 dinars respectively a year earlier. The excess of exports over imports in August last is the greatest for the past few years, having amounted to 160,175,031 dinars, as compared with 97,984,122 dinars in August 1936. Exports for the first eight months of 1937 exceeded imports by 665,928,473 dinars, while imports were larger than exports by 253,974,894 dinars in the corresponding period of 1936.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE IN AUGUST

The trade of Yugoslavia in August last was chiefly distributed as under:—

Country	Imports	Exports
	Dinars	Dinars
Germany	147,544,554	182,560,384
Austria...	52,444,301	69,718,792
Czechoslovakia	50,364,280	96,691,652
United Kingdom	37,467,411	35,513,068
Italy	28,755,922	44,998,621
United States	21,567,746	32,303,817
Hungary	13,841,495	15,803,577
British India	13,135,790	—
Roumania	9,744,916	—
Argentina	8,924,562	—
Belgium	8,924,341	33 313 676
Switzerland	8,445,285	11,856,330
Holland	6,031,832	8,038,351
Greece	5,118,684	17,066,007
Poland	2,751,208	4,016,947
Brazil	2,719,863	—
Denmark	—	15,415,002
Sweden	—	5,622,961
Albania	—	4,917,510
Egypt	—	4,848,997
Palestine	—	4,687,283
France	8,736,054	—

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932: ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES (NO. 9) ORDER, 1937

ALTERATION OF DUTY ON BROUSSONETIA PAPYRIFERA (PAPER MULBERRY)

1. By virtue of their powers under Sections 3 and 19 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, the Treasury have directed by the above Order that as from 20 October 1937, as shown below in paragraph 2, alterations are to be made to the Schedule to the Import Duties (General) Order, 1935. The effect of these alterations is that, as from the date specified, the goods in question will be chargeable only with the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

2. Group II. Paragraph (1), Plants, flowers, etc.

Sub-paragraph (ii) Trees and shrubs. After "excluding" insert:—

"broussonetia papyrifera (paper mulberry) and plants grafted on broussonetia papyrifera stock."

Sub-paragraph (v) Fruit trees and fruit stocks. After "fruit stocks" insert:—

"(excluding broussonetia papyrifera (paper mulberry) and plants grafted on broussonetia papyrifera stock)."

3. Date of Operation of Order.—These alterations become operative in respect of goods of the class or description affected not entered with the Customs, or delivered from bonded warehouse, as the case may be, before 20 October 1937.

4. Customs and Excise Tariff.—The Order involves an amendment to Part 3 (Duties) of the Customs and Excise Tariff at page 26.

Custom House,
London, E.C.3.
October 1937.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

CANADA

LIST OF CHEMICALS MADE IN CANADA

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7 October 1937 (pages 486-7), the Board of Trade have received a copy of a Memorandum (Series D. No. 51, M.C.R. 15, Supplement 1), dated 22 September 1937, issued by the Dominion Department of National Revenue, which contains the following amendments to the list of chemicals made in Canada for the purpose of the administration of Tariff Items 208t and 216.

Addition.

Cellulose Acetate, Powdered.

Deletions.

Calamine prepared N.F.V. (Mixture of Zinc Oxide and Iron Oxide).
Sodium Perborate Flavoured.
Toluene (Toluol) (Commercial Grade).

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a Memorandum (Series D. No. 47, T.C.7), dated 4 September 1937, issued by the Dominion Department of National Revenue, which states that the following new Tariff item has been established by an Order-in-Council (P.C. 2066) dated 1 September 1937, with effect from 1 September 1937 until 28 February 1938.

Tariff No. and Item	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
820 Butyl Alcohol	Free	Free	Free

CYPRUS

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION

Supplement No. 3 to the "Cyprus Gazette" of 24 September 1937 contains a copy of the Importation of Unmanufactured Wool and Unmanufactured Goat Hair (Restriction) Order, 1937, dated 21 September, which prohibits the importation into Cyprus save under licence under the hand of the Director of Agriculture and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed on such licence of unmanufactured wool and unmanufactured goat hair.

IRISH FREE STATE

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF SUPPLIES FOR TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of a Notice (No. 225), issued by the Revenue Commissioners, which provides for duty-free admission of certain articles used in connection with the establishment or maintenance of a Transatlantic Air Service using a port in the Irish Free State.

Copies of the Notice may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

NEW ZEALAND

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY

The High Commissioner for New Zealand has informed the Board of Trade that he has received cabled advice to the effect that a Bill, ratifying Trade and Payments Agreements with Germany, has been passed by the New Zealand Parliament. The Trade Agreement was brought into force on 12 October 1937, and provides for the modifications to the Customs duties on the undermentioned goods imported into New Zealand from Germany, with effect on and from that date. The Payments Agreement operates on and from 1 January 1938.

The information having been received by cablegram is subject to correction.

Tariff No.	Goods	British Preferential Tariff	German Trade Agreement Rates	General Tariff
90	Wine containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, viz. :—			
(2)	Other kinds; per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the reputed equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed capacity	4s.	6s. or 4s. per gall. + 20% *ad. val.* whichever rate returns the lower duty	6s.
121 (1)	Medicinal preparations (except wines) containing 50 per cent. of proof spirit or less; medicinal preparations, drugs, druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares, n.e.i.; also aerated-water makers, cordial-makers', and brewers' drugs, chemicals, and other sundries, n.e.i.; chemicals, and chemical preparations, n.e.i. *ad valorem*	20%	40%	45%
143	Braids, and bindings, all kinds, n.e.i.; cords, n.e.i., of wool, cotton, silk, imitation silk, artificial silk, or of combinations of these materials with one another or with any other material *ad valorem*	20%	40%	45%
227	Lenses, all kinds, unmounted, and without attachments *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
233	Artists' materials—viz. :—academy boards, canvas in the piece or on stretchers, oiled paper and drawing-paper in blocks, colours, palettes, and palette-knives *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
234	Camera covers and cases *ad valorem*	20%	40%	50%
237	Clocks, time-registers, and time-detectors ... ... *ad valorem*	20%	40%	45%
247	Musical instruments, and parts, viz. :—			
(4)	Pianos, player pianos, organs, n.e.i., harmoniums, and similar instruments *ad valorem*	Free	25%	45%
(5)	Musical instruments, n.e.i. *ad valorem*	Free	25%	45%
254	Photographic cameras *ad valorem*	20%	40%	45%
255	Photographic goods, n.e.i. *ad valorem*	20%	40%	45%
287	Emery-paper, emery-cloth, and glass-paper, cut into shapes, in rolls, or in sheets ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
290	Paperhangings ... *ad valorem*	Free	25%	25%
335	Engines, viz. :—			
(1)	Specially suited for use on cycles *ad valorem*	10%	30%	40%
354	Artificers' tools, n.e.i., not including brushes or brushware; and the following tools — viz., axes, hatchets, spades, shovels, forks, picks, mattocks, hammers, scythes, sheep-shears, reaping-hooks, scissors (not less than 10 inches in length), butchers and other cleavers and choppers, hand-saws, saw-blades machine or hand, bill-hooks, bush-hooks, slashers, and hedge-knives *ad valorem*	Free	25%	25%
356 *a* (1)	Field glasses... ... *ad valorem*	20%	40%	45%
356 (3)	Builders' and cabinetmakers' hardware, viz. :—hinges (not being gate hinges) suited for doors, box-lids, or similar articles; latches, latch sets, locks, lock sets, and keys for locks; handles, pulls, catches, clips, slides, and similar articles, suited for use on drawers or cabinets; metal escutcheon plates; handles, pulls, bolts, knockers, letter-plates, and bells, for doors; metal plugs, clips, and similar fittings, specially suited for builders' use in affixing articles to concrete or plaster *ad valorem*	Free	25%	45%
397	Paints, colours, varnishes, and similar materials, viz. :—			
(6)	Kalsomine, distempers, and similar preparations in powder form... *ad valorem*	Free	25%	35%

Surtax, payable on imports under the General Tariff and from certain Dominions at the rate of nine-fourtieths of the Customs duty, is not payable on goods entitled to the German Trade Agreement Rates.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

The above rates of duty and exemptions from surtax apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the following countries with which New Zealand has most-favoured-nation agreements:—

Argentina.	Greece.
Austria.	Hungary.
Belgium.	Italy.
Brazil.	Japan.
China.	Norway.
Czechoslovakia.	Spain.
Egypt.	Sweden.
Finland.	

Items 227, 233 and 287 in the above table, which are free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff, have been exempted from the Primage duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* normally levied on goods otherwise free of Customs duty.

JAMAICA

IMPORT DUTY ON ALCOHOL

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17 June 1937 (page 857), the "Jamaica Gazette" of 9 September 1937 contains a copy of a proclamation dated 1 August, which revokes the proclamation prohibiting the importation of all alcohols, whether denatured or not, exceeding 50 per cent. of alcohol by weight, and which prohibits the importation into Jamaica of all Ethyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol and Propyl alcohol, whether denatured or not, exceeding 50 per centum of alcohol by weight save and except such Ethyl, Methyl and Propyl alcohols as may be imported by or on behalf of the Government and save and except Tinctures of the British Pharmacopœia and United States Pharmacopœia and perfumes.

FOREIGN

ARGENTINA

REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTATION OF LIVE POULTRY

The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires has forwarded to the Board of Trade a translation of a Decree, dated 11 September, which establishes special regulations for the importation of live poultry into Argentina.

A copy of the translation may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON IMPURE UREA

The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires has forwarded to the Board of Trade a translation of a Resolution, dated 6 August, which provides that impure urea for industrial use, which has hitherto been classified under Tariff Item 3318, with a duty of 42 per cent. (including surtaxes) on a valuation of 6·40 *pesos* gold per kilo, shall be dutiable at 42 per cent. on its declared value, subject to verification of destination, and previous denaturalisation, with the intervention of the National Chemical Office if the Argentine Customs authorities deem it necessary.

FRANCE

IMPORT OF UNITED KINGDOM SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS

H.M. Ambassador at Paris has been informed by the French Government that they have decided to extend to all spirits and liqueurs of United Kingdom origin the existing open general licence for the importation of United Kingdom whiskies and gins into France.

This facility is granted on condition that the beverages conform to the requirements of French internal legislation, including the measures prohibiting the importation into and sale, etc., in France of beverages having a strength of less than 15 degrees in the case of liqueurs, etc., and of less than 30 degrees in the case of all other spirits.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

FRANCE—*Continued*

QUALITY CONTROL OF MUSTARD

A recent Decree lays down regulations regarding composition, labelling, etc., to which mustard is to be required to conform in order to be sold, etc., in France. Its provisions do not, in general, enter into force until 17 December.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

GREECE

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: AMENDMENTS TO QUOTA LISTS

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Athens has reported the following modifications in the quota lists:—

Tariff No.	Article
15 (i)	Soapwort (on List E) is transferred to List B.
190 (a-f) (except 190 *bis*)	Rubber and gutta-percha (on List C), the half-yearly importable quota is increased by 142,000 kilogrammes.
204 (c)	Light cords, two-fold, of coconut fibre used exclusively for the manufacture of baskets, mats and filter cloths for olive oil mills (on List C), the importable quota is increased by 100,000 kilogrammes.

IRAN

EXCHANGE CONTROL

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Tehran has forwarded a copy of a Department of Commerce Notice which provides special facilities for the encouragement of the export of certain Iranian products, e.g. medicinal plants, fresh fruit, certain mineral products and hand-made goods.

In accordance with this notice the proceeds of exports of Iranian produce falling within this category may be sold to the authorised banks for resale to importers.

A translation of the notice which gives in detail the formalities to be complied with by exporters, and a copy of the list of goods which may be exported under this scheme, can be inspected by interested parties on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

NETHERLANDS

IMPORT DUTY ON ROUGH PLATE GLASS

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22 October 1936 (page 599), the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at The Hague reports that by virtue of a Royal Decree published in the "Netherlands Government Gazette," No. 190, of 4 October 1937, the duty on Rough Plate Glass [T. No. 47 I] destined for use in cutting and/or polishing works established in the Netherlands is to be withdrawn for a further period of one year as from 1 October 1937 subject to a proviso that the import duty may be renewed at an early date.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

IMPORT RESTRICTION ON CEMENT

The Commercial Agent at Batavia reports that the Cement Import Ordinance, 1937 (Staatsblad No. 549 of 30 September 1937), provides for the importation into the Netherlands East Indies of a maximum quantity of 59,500,000 kgs. net of cement during the period of twelve months from 1 October 1937 to 30 September 1938.

The usual import licence fee will be charged.

NORWAY

STAMP TAX ON CIGARETTES

A Notice, dated 24 September 1937, issued by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance, fixes the banderole tax on cigarettes of the kind mentioned below as follows:—

Cigarettes, the retail price of which (including tax) is:	Kr. per 100
Over 2·50 kr. up to 4·50 kr.	1·80
Over 4·50 kr. up to 6·00 kr.	2·40
Over 6·00 kr. up to 7·50 kr.	7·50

The revised banderole taxes came into force on 1 October 1937.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued*

PANAMA

CONSULAR FEES

H.M. Consul at Panama has forwarded a translation of a Decree (No. 111 of 1937), dated 14 September, published on 20 September, and effective three months after promulgation, which increases the Panamanian Consular fees on goods imported free of duty from 5 to 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

TURKEY

SAFEGUARDING OF TURKISH CURRENCY

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18 February (page 247), the Commercial Counsellor at Istanbul reports that there is now no limit to the period allowed for the completion of compensation transactions between Turkey and those countries with which she has no clearing or similar agreement.

URUGUAY

CONVERSION RATES FOR PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN GOLD

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9 September (page 368), H.M. Consul at Montevideo reports, by telegraph, that the rate or multiplier for the conversion of Uruguayan Customs duties from gold into currency has been raised from 2·597 to 2·698 in the case of goods imported from countries with an exchange quota (the United Kingdom is in this category), and from 3·281 to 3·385 in the case of goods imported from countries with an exhausted exchange quota or without such quota.

[NOTE.—With the exception of certain goods which are exempted from part-payment of the duty "in gold," 25 per cent. of Uruguayan Customs duties have to be paid "in gold" as the general rule, but the duties on a few classes of goods are payable 50 per cent. "in gold."*]

DUTY FREE ADMISSION OF MATERIALS FOR SHIPYARDS, ETC.

The Board of Trade have received copies of a Law, dated 5 July, and its regulating Decree, dated 14 July, which provide for the admission into Uruguay free of Customs duties, under certain conditions, of materials, articles and appliances necessary for:

> the construction, installation, working and maintenance of shipyards, dockyards and dry docks; the establishments dependent on this industry; the construction of living quarters and offices for the staff and workmen; the assembly and construction of ships, and naval construction and repairs.

Copies of the Law and Decree (in Spanish) may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

YUGOSLAVIA

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

H.M. Representative at Belgrade has furnished a translation of an Order, No. 23449/IV, which appeared in the "Official Gazette" of 8 October 1937, and became effective as from that date, whereby the following amendments have been made in the Import Customs Tariff:—

Tariff No. and Article	Duty in gold dinars per 100 kilogs.	
	Former	New
177 (1) Petrol:—		
(*a*) In cisterns or tanks	13	9
(*b*) In other receptacles	30	22
(3) Gas oil, solar oil, unrefined, blue and green oils and similar oils which can neither be used for illuminating, lubricating, nor dissolving purposes; naphtha tar:—		
(*a*) In cisterns or tanks	8	7
(*b*) In other receptacles	10	9
(4) Paraffin oil, pure solar oil, lubricating oil and other oils not elsewhere enumerated:—		
(*a*) In cisterns or tanks	13	9
(*b*) In other receptacles	30	22

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Belgrade has furnished a translation of an Order which appeared in the Official Gazette of 8 October 1937, and effective as from that date, whereby the minimum rate of Customs duty on motor cars and spare parts thereof [Tariff No. 675] is reduced from 30 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

* See the "B.T.J." of 21 December 1933 (page 896) and 5 April 1934 (page 538).

Exhibitions and Fairs

SIXTH ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, DELHI, 1938

The Department of Overseas Trade are notified that the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, are to organise the 6th All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi, which is to be held from 22 February to 8 April 1938.

A feature of the Exhibition will be an international section for the demonstration of Industrial and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and Appliances.

United Kingdom manufacturers interested should address their enquiries to the Office of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2, or direct to the above-mentioned Association.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1938
21 FEBRUARY TO 4 MARCH

London
(Olympia and Earls Court)

Organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1; Telephone: Whitehall 9040, where full information as to the trades participating can be obtained.

Full information with regard to the Textiles Section may be obtained from The Managers for the British Textiles Exhibition Committee, Drury House, Russell Street, London, W.C.2, and with regard to the Furniture Section, from the Joint Secretaries, The British Industries Fair Furniture Section Committee, 280, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, as well as from the Department of Overseas Trade.

Engineering and Hardware Section, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham

Organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade), 95, New Street, Birmingham, 2.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION, SCOTLAND—1938, GLASGOW—
May-October, Bellahouston Park. Apply to the General Manager, Empire Exhibition, Scotland—1938, 75, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2.

1937

"LEEDS MERCURY" BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, LEEDS—
12-23 October. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

12TH NORTH LONDON EXHIBITION—
12-30 October. Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply to Ewart Watson Exhibitions, Limited, Gloucester House, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
13-23 October. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW, LONDON—
14-23 October, Earls Court. Apply to The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION, LONDON—
18-22 October. Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply to The British and Colonial Druggist, Limited, 194-200, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW, LONDON—
19-22 October. Olympia, W.14. Apply to the Secretary, National Dairy Show and Ice Cream Exhibition, 7, Park Lane, W.1.

DAIRY SHOW, LONDON—
19-22 October. Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. Apply to the British Dairy Farmers' Association, 28, Russell Square, W.C.1.

NORTH NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT AND FUEL ECONOMY EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
26 October-6 November. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

"EVENING CHRONICLE" BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, NEWCASTLE—
26 October-6 November. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

12TH IDEAL HOME, FOOD AND FASHION EXHIBITION, EDINBURGH—
30 October-13 November. Apply to The British Towns' Exhibition Association, Limited, 8, Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Exhibitions and Fairs—*Continued*

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION, LONDON—
4-13 November. Apply to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT EXHIBITION, LONDON—
15-20 November, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. Apply to Mr. J. Pattison, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

NORTHERN EXHIBITION OF INVENTIONS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
15-27 November. Apply to Institute of Patentees, 10, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

ENGINEERING EXHIBITION, CARDIFF—
17-27 November. Apply to Martin Price, Esq., South Wales Institute of Engineers, Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.

NORTHERN BUILDING EXHIBITION, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
24 November-4 December. Apply to Northern Building Exhibition Offices, 6 and 7, Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND CATERING EXHIBITION, LONDON—
30 November-8 December, Olympia, W.14. Apply to Trade and Technical Exhibitions, Limited, Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2.

CHRISTMAS FAT STOCK SHOW, MANCHESTER—
December. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

1938

OLYMPIA FURNITURE (TRADE ONLY) EXHIBITION, LONDON—
17-27 January. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

GROCERS' AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION, LEEDS—
26 January-5 February. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

"GAZETTE" BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM—
2-19 February. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM—
21 February–4 March. See detailed announcement at head of list of Forthcoming Exhibitions.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
7-26 March. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

OVERSEA

1937

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE—ARTS ET TECHNIQUES DANS LA VIE MODERNE (INTERNATIONAL MODERN ART AND TECHNICAL EXHIBITION), PARIS—
May–November. British Commission: Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Paris Administration: Commissariat Générale, Grand Palais, Porte C, Paris (8e).

12TH INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR, RIO DE JANEIRO—
12 October-12 November. Apply to Brazilian Consulate in London, Aldwych House, W.C.2, or for space to the Secretaria Geral do XII Feira Internacional de Amostras de Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Palacio das Festas, Avenida das Nacoes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

27TH INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW, PRAGUE—
16-24 October. Apply to Administration, Palais de l'Autoklub, Republiky Ceskoslovenské Lützonova 29, Prague II, Czechoslovakia.

15TH INTERNATIONAL OPHTHALMIC CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION, CAIRO—
8-14 December. Apply to the Secretary-General, XV Concilium Ophthalmologicum, P.O.B. 2001, Cairo, Egypt.

1937–38

ALL INDIA EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRIES, LAHORE—
6 December 1937-22 January 1938. All enquiries should be addressed to the Director of Industries, Punjab, Lahore, India.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE L'AFRIQUE FRANÇAISE, DAKAR, SENEGAL, N.W. AFRICA—
19 December 1937-13 January 1938. Apply to Commissariat Générale, 80, Faubourg Saint-Denis, Paris.

1938

15TH HOUSEHOLD ARTS EXHIBITION (SALON DES ARTS MENAGERS), PARIS—
27 January-13 February. Apply to Commissaire Général, Grand Palais, Avenue Alexandre III, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR AND CYCLE SHOW, GENEVA—
11-20 February. Apply to Exposition Internationale de l'Automobile et du Cycle, 1, Place du Lac, Geneva, Switzerland.

Exhibitions and Fairs—*Continued*

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR, NICE—
12 February-1 March. Apply to Administration, Foire de Nice, 8, Place Masséna, 8, Nice, France.

6TH ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, DELHI—
22 February-8 April. Apply to the Office of the Trade Commissioner for India in London, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2, or The General Secretary, The Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Chandni Chowl, Delhi, India.

SPRING FAIR, LEIPZIG—
6-11 March 1938. General Samples Fair.
6-14 March. Engineering Fair and Building Fair.
Apply to London Office of the Leipzig Fair, First Avenue House, 45, High Holborn, W.C.1.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION, PARIS—
8-13 March. Apply to Salon de la Machine Agricole, 38, rue de Chateaudun, Paris (IXéme).

INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR, PRAGUE—
11-20 March. Apply to Prazské Vzorkové Veletrhy, Prague VII, Czechoslovakia.

Exhibitions and Fairs—*Continued*

18TH INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL FAIR, BRUSSELS—
13-27 March. Apply to Direction Générale, Foire Internationale de Bruxelles, Palais du Centenaire, Brussels.

38TH ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR, UTRECHT—
15-24 March. Apply to Foire Royale Neederlandaise, Vredenburg, Utrecht, Holland.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXPOSITION, TULSA, OKLAHOMA, U.S.A.—
14-21 May.

NOTE.—No responsibility can be accepted with regard to the standing of the firms, companies or individuals mentioned.

While the utmost care has been taken in the compilation of this list it will, of course, be understood that the dates given are those decided upon by the organisers concerned and may be subject to alteration.

The list is not intended to include all forthcoming Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the world, but only to cover some of the more important ones and those likely to be of interest to the British manufacturer. Information regarding Exhibitions and Fairs other than those mentioned above is on file, and may be obtained on application to the **Department of Overseas Trade (Exhibitions and Fairs Division), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.**

Statutory and Other Government Notices

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1927

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED 19 OCTOBER 1937

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of registration
		BRITISH			
Pathé Pictorial (Nos. 79/104) series :—					
Pathé Pictorial No. 83 ...	Pathé Pictures, Ltd.	Pathé Pictures, Ltd.	936	Br. 15357	13 Oct.
Oh! Mr. Porter	General Film Distributors, Ltd.	Gainsborough Pictures (1928), Ltd.	7,578	Br. 15358	13 Oct.
Little Miss Somebody ...	Butcher's Film Service, Ltd. ...	Butcher's Film Service, Ltd., and Mondover Film Productions, Ltd.	7,030	Br. 15366	18 Oct.
False Evidence	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Crusade Films, Ltd.	6,396	Br. 15367	18 Oct.
The Bells Of St. Mary's ...	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Fitzpatrick Pictures, Ltd. ...	4,106	Br. 15371	18 Oct.
The Hidden Land	Visonor Educational Films, Ltd.	Visonor Educational Films, Ltd.	1,442	E. 15377	19 Oct.
Snapshots Of Wales	Visonor Educational Films, Ltd.	Visonor Educational Films, Ltd.	726	E. 15378	19 Oct.
Songs Of The Sign	British Screen Service	British Screen Service	900	Br. 15379	19 Oct.
		FOREIGN			
That's My Story	General Film Distributors, Ltd.	Universal Pictures Company, Inc.	5,605	F. 15359	13 Oct.
She Asked For It	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures, Inc. ...	6,148	F. 15360	13 Oct.
A Car-Tune Portrait ...	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures, Inc. ...	627	F. 15361	13 Oct.
The Pearls Of The Crown ...	Sound City (Distributors), Ltd.	Société de Production and D'Exploitation Du " Les Perles De La Couronne " S.A.R.L.	9,146	F. 15362	14 Oct.
Prairie Thunder	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. ...	4,989	F. 15363	15 Oct.
The Little Pioneer	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Vitaphone Corp.	1,686	F. 15364	15 Oct.
Vitaphone Pictorial Revue No. 9.	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Vitaphone Corp.	995	F. 15365	15 Oct.
Night In Manhattan ...	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures, Inc. ...	923	F. 15368	18 Oct.
Schubert's Serenade	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures, Inc. ...	793	F. 15369	18 Oct.
Partners In Crime	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures, Inc. ...	5,610	F. 15370	18 Oct.
The Hound And The Rabbit	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ...	684	F. 15372	18 Oct.
Rushin' Ballet	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Hal. E. Roach	960	F. 15373	18 Oct.
Have Courage	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ...	901	F. 15374	18 Oct.
Soak The Poor	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ...	1,468	F. 15375	18 Oct.
Go Get 'Em Haines	Colmore Distributors, Ltd. ...	Winchester Productions, Inc. ...	5,579	F. 15376	18 Oct.

(Films, the titles of which appear in italics, are parts of a series.)

MINERS' WELFARE FUND

POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER

The following is a statement by the Mines Department of the position of the Levy Accounts and the District Funds as at 30 September 1937 :—

OUTPUT LEVY ACCOUNT

Years	Receipts from Output Levy	Interest	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1920–34 ...	12,224,557 13 5	1,042,442 6 10	13,267,000 0 3
1935... ...	460,151 1 3	50,420 9 3	510,571 10 6
1936* ...	451,726 11 8	36,055 17 1	487,782 8 9
	13,136,435 6 4	1,128,918 13 2	14,265,353 19 6

* Includes £108 1s. 10d. of 1937 Contribution.

ROYALTIES WELFARE LEVY ACCOUNT

Years	Receipts from Royalties Welfare Levy	Interest	Total	Total Credits
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1920–34 ...	1,730,000	259,666 3 8	1,989,666 3 8	15,256,666 3 11
1935 ...	184,000	31,454 1 9	215,454 1 9	726,025 12 3
1936 ...	180,000	25,112 4 10	205,112 4 10	692,894 13 7
	2,094,000	316,232 10 3	2,410,232 10 3	16,675,586 9 9

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Continued*

MINERS' WELFARE FUND—*Continued*

DISTRICT FUNDS

Fund	Total Credits	Allocations Approved to Date	Payments to Date
	£	£	£
(*a*) *Output Levy Account*—			
1. Fife and Clackmannan...	337,687	327,641	318,635
2. The Lothians	185,094	135,317	126,599
3. Lanarkshire	715,066	702,990	691,390
4. Ayrshire...	176,597	164,057	162,759
5. Northumberland ...	570,395	530,923	479,047
6. Durham...	1,458,703	1,409,174	1,368,991
7. Cumberland	80,939	61,877	61,015
8. Lancashire and Cheshire	748,464	693,657	629,423
9. North Wales	133,867	126,431	120,435
10. South Yorkshire ...	1,314,852	1,267,807	1,253,858
11. West Yorkshire... ...	565,313	555,953	544,580
12. Nottinghamshire ...	564,723	550,713	538,887
13. Derbyshire	572,462	544,426	535,535
14. South Derbyshire ...	74,295	72,474	71,543
15. North Staffordshire ...	250,442	247,801	236,157
16. Cannock Chase	223,442	217,659	204,799
17. South Staffordshire and Worcestershire ...	71,993	49,281	32,308
18. Leicestershire	97,391	86,051	85,225
19. Warwickshire	208,420	208,498	199,777
20. Shropshire	31,783	31,078	29,447
21. Forest of Dean	52,721	50,866	49,677
22. Somerset	37,493	35,053	34,798
23. Bristol	9,939	9,307	9,047
24. South Wales and Monmouthshire	1,829,460	1,804,236	1,776,048
25. Kent	36,794	36,830	35,649
Total Districts ...	10,348,333	9,920,100	9,595,630
Appropriations of Output Levy under Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, for—			
(*a*) Baths	*674,179	—	—
(*b*) Research	79,227	2,171,550	1,929,281
General	2,194,952		
General—Appropriations by Miners' Welfare Committee for Baths (1927–33)...	*460,920	—	—
Interest—Appropriations by Miners' Welfare Committee for Baths (1927–33)...	*507,744	—	—
Total	14,265,354	12,091,650	11,524,911
Less — Appropriations for Pithead Baths (as above*)	1,642,842	—	—
Net Total	12,622,512	12,091,650	11,524,911
(*b*) *Royalties Welfare Levy Account*—			
Receipts appropriated for Pithead Baths :—			
(i) Royalties Welfare Levy under Section 17 (2) of the Mining Industry Act, 1926 ...	2,094,000		
(ii) Output Levy (General Fund) and Interest, 1927–33	968,663	4,151,877	3,336,235
(iii) Output Levy under Section 3 (2) Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934 ...	674,179		
Interest on Royalties Welfare Levy Investments... ...	316,233	—	—
Total	4,053,075	4,151,877	3,336,235
Grand Total ...	16,675,587	16,243,527	14,861,146

NOTES.—*Output Levy.*—(1) *1920 to 1932 :* Under Section 20 (3) of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, each District is credited with four-fifths of the contributions received therefrom; the remaining one-fifth is placed to the credit of the General Fund.

(2) *1933 and subsequent years :* Under Section 3 (2) of the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1934, the Miners' Welfare Committee are required to appropriate in each calendar year (*a*) such sum as will, together with the proceeds of the Royalties Welfare Levy, amount to £375,000, and (*b*) a sum of £20,000 for Health and Safety Research before division of the Output Levy as provided by Section 20 (3) of the Mining Industry Act, 1920.

(3) *District and General Funds.*—Include interest earned on unexpended balances in respect of years 1920–1926 inclusive, and from 1 January 1934.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Continued*

MINERS' WELFARE FUND—*Continued*

ANALYSIS OF ALLOCATIONS APPROVED AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER

Item	Fund			Total to Date
	Districts Total to Date	General Total to Date	Royalties Welfare Levy Total to Date	
	£	£	£	£
Recreation ...	5,421,091	150	—	5,421,241
Health ...	3,545,700	—	—	3,545,700
Education ...	131,456	1,033,143	—	1,164,599
Administrative and building expenses ...	150,576	152,880	235,640	539,096
Research ...	—	983,174	—	983,174
Pit welfare ...	671,278	2,203	3,916,236	4,589,717
	9,920,101	2,171,550	4,151,876	16,243,527

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 TO 1932

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24

LICENCES OF RIGHT

The following Patents were endorsed " Licences of Right " on 16 October 1937.

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject Matter
372,643	Byer, L. J.	Socks and methods of making the same.
410,035	The English Electric Company, Limited.	Dynamo electric machines.
413,360	Fegter, H.	Waft feeler devices for looms.
425,003	Pittsburgh Pipe and Coupling Company.	Forging apparatus.
427,725	Ogden, R.	Constructional toys.
434,734	Nordby, E.	Rolling out of dough-like masses into continuous sheets.

The Patent Office. M. F. LINDLEY, *Comptroller-General.*

Openings for British Trade

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

United Kingdom firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture may obtain the names and addresses of the persons or firms, as well as particulars of other enquiries and copies of reports referred to in the following notices, by applying to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, and quoting the specific reference number and country.

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade except where otherwise stated.

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

TOOLS AND HARDWARE.—A well-established firm of manufacturers' agents at Sydney covering the whole of Australia and Tasmania wish to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above, including particularly carpenters' tools, set wrenches and socket wrenches for mechanics and engineers, electric tools and drills. Agencies would be handled on a commission basis. (Ref. No. 254.)

HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, TRANSFORMERS AND ELECTRIC FURNACES.—The Australian organisation of a well-known United Kingdom firm manufacturing pneumatic tools, air compressors, oil engines, etc., wish to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above lines, for the whole of Australia. Purchases will be on current account. (Ref. No. 255.)

TENDERS INVITED

BIMOTIONAL SWITCH PARTS AND TELEPHONES.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Postmaster-General's

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

Department, Melbourne, is calling for tenders for the supply of the following equipment :—

Schedule C. 1942.

Bimotional switch parts (side switch banks, dog clamps, collars, coils, nuts, pins, screws, springs, etc.).

Closing date for receipt of tenders in Melbourne, 9 November 1937. (Ref. T.Y. 20652/37.)

Schedule C. 1945.

Telephone (handsets).

Closing date for receipt of tenders in Melbourne, 23 November 1937. (Ref. T.Y. 20739/37.)

A copy of the schedule of requirements and general and special conditions of tender relating to each of the above contracts is available for loan to interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Applicants should quote the appropriate T.Y. reference.)

BRITISH INDIA

HOSIERY, PROVISIONS, CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES.—A Parsi firm of manufacturers' agents established at Bombay wish to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for Bombay Presidency or the whole of India, of United Kingdom manufacturers of hosiery, provisions, chemicals and patent medicines. (Ref. No. 256.)

PROVISIONS.—A firm of merchants, agents and importers, established at Bombay, desire to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for the Bombay Presidency of United Kingdom exporters of the above. (Ref. No. 257.)

TENDERS INVITED

200 TONS BRIMSTONE, BEST THIRDS.—The Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, invites tenders for the above.

Forms of tender obtainable from the Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, at a fee of 5s., which will not be returned.

Tenders must provide for delivery of the stores in India and for payment in India in rupees. Any tender which does not comply with these conditions will not be considered.

Tenders must be cabled direct to the Director of Contracts, A.H.Q., Simla, to reach him not later than 12 noon, Indian Standard Time, 28 October 1937.

16,000 REAMS PAPER, CREAM-LAID, ANGLE CUT, FOR EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—The Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites tenders for the above.

Samples required with tender.

Tenders due 8 December 1937.

Forms of tender obtainable from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s.

Schedule 1: 32,000 YARDS SERGE, SERVICE DRESS 56-IN.

Schedule 2: 70,000 YARDS CLOTH, DRAB MIXTURE, 56-IN.

Schedule 3: 200,000 YARDS FLANNEL, SILVER GREY, 54-IN.

The Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, New Delhi, invites tender for the above.

Forms of tender obtainable from the Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each schedule.

Tenders must provide for delivery of the stores in India and for payment in India in rupees. Any tender which does not comply with these conditions will not be considered.

Tenders must be sent direct to The Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, New Delhi, to reach him not later than 29 November 1937 for Schedule 1; 16 November 1937 for Schedule 2; and 23 November 1937 for Schedule 3.

Samples, with duplicate tender, to be submitted to the India Store Department, London, by the same date.

WATER SLUICE VALVES AND TAIL PIECES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports by air mail that the Indian Stores Department, Electrical Branch, New Delhi, is calling for tenders (Tender No. E.1780) for the supply and delivery, as and when required, during the year ended 31 January 1939, of—

Water sluice valves, for working pressures up to 300 ft. and 400 ft. head.
Flanged and spigot tail pieces.
Flanged and socket tail pieces.

Tenders should be addressed to the Indian Stores Department, Electrical Branch, New Delhi, where they will be received up to 9 November 1937. Tenderers are required to state the minimum stock they guarantee to carry at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras against an immediate demand. (Ref. T. 20590/37).

WEB EQUIPMENT: 40,000 CARTRIDGE CARRIERS, 10,500 PACKS, 11,500 HAVERSACKS, ETC.—The Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites tenders for the above.

Tenders due 2 November 1937.

Forms of tender obtainable from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s.

FLAME-PROOF AND LOCOMOTIVE HEADLIGHT CABLES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports that the Indian Stores Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in New Delhi by 23 November 1937, for the supply of flame-proof and locomotive headlight cables during the period 1 March 1938 to 28 February 1939. (Ref. T.Y. 20811/37.)

BRITISH WEST INDIES

FLOUR AND RICE.—A firm of commission agents established at Trinidad wish to obtain the representation for Trinidad only of United Kingdom exporters of flour and Indian rice. (Ref. No. 258.)

WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.—An English retailer established at Kingston wishes to establish connections with United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen piece-goods, including worsteds, tweeds, Cheviots, doeskins, flannels, gabardines, tropicals, etc. (Ref. No. 259.)

CANADA

BINDER TWINE.—A well-established Toronto agent wishes to secure the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of binder twine in a position to offer carload quantities. (Ref. No. 260.)

LEATHER BAGS.—A manufacturers' agent established at Vancouver wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for British Columbia of United Kingdom manufacturers of leather bags. (Ref. No. 261.)

VELVET CORDUROYS; LADIES' WOOL MANTLINGS.—A well-established firm of manufacturers' agents in Winnipeg wish to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of velvet corduroys suitable for children's garments or ladies' slacks, and ladies' wool cloakings, for Western Canada. (Ref. No. 262.)

TEA.—The proprietor of a recently established business, at present engaged in the retailing of tea, coffee, spices, etc., is anxious to obtain the agency, on a purchasing basis, of a United Kingdom firm for the sale of tea. (Ref. No. 263.)

CEYLON

PIECE-GOODS.—A firm of commission agents established at Colombo desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of piece-goods, including printed cottons, cheap linens, slubs, rayon goods, flannel trouserings, worsted and tropicals. (Ref. No. 264.)

NEW ZEALAND

WORSTEDS.—A manufacturers' agent established at Christchurch, wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for the whole of New Zealand of United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap all-wool or union fancy worsteds for men's and women's wear priced about 4s. 6d. upwards, the union fancy worsteds to be in dress goods and not mantlings. (Ref. No. 265.)

TENDERS INVITED

TOWELLING.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports by air mail that the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department is calling for tenders (No. P. & T. 151/6313) for the supply and delivery, f.o.b. port of shipment, of :—

Eleven thousand yards of towelling cloth, 16 in. wide, suitable for washing floors.

Tenders, endorsed "Quotation for Cloth, Towelling," should be addressed to The Director General (Stores Division), General Post Office, Wellington, C.1, by whom they will be received up to noon on 16 December 1937. A sample of the material offered must accompany quotations. (Ref. T. 20684/37.)

SOLDER.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by 11 January 1938, for the supply of 4,800 lbs. of cored solder (rosin filled), nominal size 13 S.W.G.

A copy of the schedule of requirements and general conditions of tender is available for loan to interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. T.Y. 20929/37.)

PALESTINE

TEXTILES.—A firm in Jerusalem wish to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton piece-goods, mosquito nets, velvets, thread, curtains, linen goods and woollen yarns and piece-goods, rayon yarns and piece-goods, blankets, underwear and hosiery. (Ref. No. 266.)

COTTON PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR; PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL.—A firm in Jerusalem wish to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 267.)

SOUTH AFRICA

TENDERS INVITED

ELECTRIC CABLE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Johannesburg City Council is calling for tenders, to be presented in that city by 13 November 1937, for the supply of quantities of high- and low-tension cable. (Ref. T.Y. 20665/37.)

ELECTRIC LIGHT POLES, POLE BASES AND OVERHEAD LINE MATERIAL.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that the Cape Town Electricity Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in South Africa by

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

24 November 1937, for the supply and delivery, under three separate contracts, of electric light poles, C.I. pole bases, and overhead line material. (Ref. T.Y. 20633/37.)

MILD STEEL CHANNELS, ETC.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (No. 1521) for the supply and delivery of quantities of mild steel channels, angles and tees.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 1521, for Mild Steel," should be addressed to the Chief Stores Superintendent, Park Station Chambers, Rissik Street, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to 3 p.m. on 15 November 1937. (Ref. T. 20671/37.)

TRANSFORMERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the Johannesburg City Council is calling for tenders (Contract No. 682) for the supply and delivery of :—

123 oil-immersed natural cooled (O.N.) indoor type three-phase transformers, 6,600-380-220 volts, for service on a 50 cycle system and ranging from 30 k.v.a. to 400 k.v.a.

Tenders, endorsed "Contract No. 682, Transformers," should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on 13 November 1937. (Ref. T. 20666/37.)

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in South Africa by 20 December 1937, for the supply of three locomotive boilers with copper fireboxes. (Ref. T.Y. 20758/37.)

H.T. AND L.T. CABLE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the City Council of Pretoria is calling for tenders, to be presented in Pretoria by 3 November 1937, for the supply of approximately 28,500 yards of 3-core 11,000-volt cable; 6,800 yds. (approximately) 4-core 500-volt cable; and approximately 6,500 yds. combined pilot and telephone cable.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender is available for loan to interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. T.Y. 20939/37.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

TENDERS INVITED

BLANKETS, LINENS, ETC.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Salisbury reports that the Southern Rhodesian Government Stores and Transport Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Salisbury by 6 December 1937, for the supply of blankets, sheeting, damask linens and Turkish towels. (Ref. T.Y. 20756/37.)

EUROPE

BELGIUM

PRINTED COTTON AND SILK GOODS; WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS; TIES AND SCARVES.—An agent established at Brussels wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 268.)

WHISKY.—An agent established at Brussels wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom producers of the above. (Ref. No. 269.)

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

TENDERS INVITED

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, ETC.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy in Egypt reports that the Egyptian Ministry of Education is calling for tenders, to be presented in Cairo by 24 November 1937, for the supply of 150 fire extinguishers, soda acid type, 2 gallons capacity; 100 fire extinguishers, foam type, 2 gallons capacity, with charge, and 150 similar extinguishers with 1 gallon capacity; 1,000 galvanised iron fire buckets, 3 gallons capacity; and quantities of bucket racks, also wall hooks for the extinguishers.

Specimen copies of the schedule of requirements and conditions of tender are available for loan to interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. T.Y. 20685/37.)

WEAVING EQUIPMENT.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy in Egypt reports that the Egyptian Ministry of Education is calling for tenders, to be presented in Cairo by 29 November 1937, for the supply of equipment for the weaving sections of the Giza, Abbassia, Mehalla, Mansurah, Damanhour, Beni-Suef, Abu-Tig and Suhag Trade Schools.

The requirements include :—

Power looms.
Piano card cutting machines.
Dobbies.
Jacquard machines.
Warping machines.
Warp dressing frame.
Silk reeling machine.
Winders, shuttles, steel reeds, cards, etc.

A specimen copy of the specifications and general conditions of tender is available for loan on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. T.Y. 20691/37.)

Openings for British Trade—*Continued*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NOVELTY TWEEDS (LIGHT WEIGHT FOR MEN AND WOMEN).—An agent established at Los Angeles (Cal.) wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 270.)

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

TRACING CLOTH, BOOKBINDING MATERIALS, PAPER, CARDBOARD, MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURE OF TRUNKS AND SUITCASES.—An agent established at Buenos Aires wishes to obtain the representation, on a purely commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 271.)

CHEAP TOOLS FOR CARPENTERS, SUCH AS SAWS, HAMMERS, PLANES, ETC.—An agent established in Buenos Aires wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 272.)

JEWELLERY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS. OPTICAL GOODS, NOVELTIES, COMBS, RUBBER GOODS, CORSET MATERIALS AND FITTINGS, SPORTS GOODS AND DENTAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES.—An agent established at Buenos Aires wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 273.)

COLOMBIA

COTTON AND SILK FABRICS, TWEEDS AND SERGES.—A firm established at Barranquilla wish to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 274.)

COTTON AND WOOLLEN CLOTHS.—An agent established at Bogota wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 275.)

IRONMONGERY (METAL TILES, PLAIN AND BARBED WIRE, TOOLS, ETC.).—An agent established at Bogota wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 276.)

URUGUAY

TENDERS INVITED

AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE REGULATORS.—H.M. Consul at Montevideo reports that the Uruguayan State Electricity Supply and Telephones Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in Montevideo by 7 December 1937, for the supply of three automatic voltage regulators and accessories. (Ref. T.Y. 20717/37.)

COPPER WIRE FOR COILS, ETC.—H.M. Consul at Montevideo reports that the Uruguayan State Electricity Supply and Telephones Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in Montevideo by 2 December 1937, for the supply of copper wire (enamelled and cotton covered) and insulated copper strip. (Ref. T.Y. 20713/37.)

INSULATOR PINS.—H.M. Consul at Montevideo reports that the State Electricity Supply and Telephones Administration at that city is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery of insulator pins or bolts as follows :—

25,000 straight pins of iron metallised with zinc, for bell-shaped insulators; length 150 mm.; diameter 15.88 mm.
1,000 straight pins of hot-galvanised steel for "Delta" insulators, type B.6.
1,000 straight pins of hot-galvanised steel for "Delta" insulators, type B.15.

Tenders, in triplicate, should be addressed to the Administración General de las Usinas Eléctricas y los Teléfonos del Estado, Calle Julio Herrera y Obes 1471, Montevideo, where they will be received up to 10 a.m. on 6 December 1937.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Spanish) is available for loan to interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. T.Y. 20714/37.)

LEAD-COVERED CONDUCTORS.—H.M. Consul at Montevideo reports that the Uruguayan State Electricity Supply and Telephones Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in Montevideo by 3 December 1937, for the supply of 131,400 metres of lead-covered conductors (single, two and three core). (Ref. T.Y. 20716/37.)

STEEL CONDUIT FOR EMBEDDED INSTALLATIONS.—H.M. Consul at Montevideo reports that the Uruguayan State Electricity Supply and Telephones Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in Montevideo by 13 December 1937, for the supply of steel conduit for embedded electrical installations. (Ref. T.Y. 20715/37.)

H.M. Trade Commissioners and Imperial Trade Correspondents

N.B.—Telegraphic addresses are given in brackets. The Trade Commissioners possess Lieber's Five-Letter Code

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H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

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NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.

QUEBEC.—Mr. G. B. Ramsey, 27, St. John Street, Quebec.

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MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. F. Gurney, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Henty House, 499, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1. (" Combrit, Melbourne.") (Usual commercial codes.)

BRISBANE.—Mr. J. R. Adams, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Estates Chambers, Creek Street, Brisbane. (" Combriton," Brisbane.)

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. H. C. Reid, c/o Messrs. Connor, Doherty and Durack, Ltd., Howard Street, Perth. (" Combritent, Perth.")

NEW GUINEA.—The Official Secretary, Rabaul.

NEW ZEALAND

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER :—

WELLINGTON.—Mr. R. Boulter, C.M.G., H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 369), T. & G. Building, Grey Street, Wellington, C.1. (" Wellingcom, Wellington.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENT :—

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H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

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JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. J. W. Brigden, O.B.E., H.M. Trade Commissioner, Prudential Assurance Building, 90 and 92, Fox Street, Johannesburg. (" Austere, Johannesburg.")

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CAPE PROVINCE.—Mr. W. R. Fryer, P.O. Box 48, Port Elizabeth.

NATAL PROVINCE.—Mr. David Strachan (P.O. Box 1858), 78/82, Salisbury House, Smith Street, Durban.

BASUTOLAND.—The Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Maseru.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.—Messrs. Lorentz and Bone (Solicitors). (P.O. Box 85, Kaiser Strasse, Windhoek.)

IRISH FREE STATE

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H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

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BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Montgomery Clarke, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 815), 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (" Tradcom, Bombay.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENT :—

CEYLON.—The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

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NORTHERN RHODESIA. — The Controller of Customs, Livingstone.

NYASALAND.—The Comptroller of Customs, Limbe.

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H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER :—

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SOMALILAND.—The Secretary to the Government, Sheikh.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (formerly German East Africa).—The Comptroller of Customs, Dar-es-Salaam.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—The Collector of Customs (P.O. Box 289), Kampala, Uganda.

ZANZIBAR.—The Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, Zanzibar.

WEST AFRICA

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GOLD COAST.—The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.

NIGERIA.—The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.

SIERRA LEONE.—The Colonial Treasurer, Freetown.

CAMEROONS, BRITISH SPHERE OF.—The Resident, Cameroons Province.

EAST INDIES

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Mr. R. B. Willmot, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 608), Fullerton Buildings, Singapore. (" Singcom, Singapore.")

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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—The Senior Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Kuala Lumpur.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

MEDITERRANEAN

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

GIBRALTAR.—The Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

MALTA.—The Trade Development Officer, Tourist Bureau Building, 2, Lascaris Wharf, Valletta.

CYPRUS.—The Secretary, Trade Development Board, Nicosia.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

FIJI.—The Comptroller of Customs, Suva.

MAURITIUS.—The Collector of Customs, Mauritius.

ST. HELENA.—The Collector of Customs, St. Helena.

SAMOA.—Mr. D. R. A. Eden, c/o New Zealand Reparation Estates, Apia, Samoa.

SEYCHELLES.—The Clerk to the Governor, Seychelles.

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FIFTH CENSUS OF PRODUCTION (1935)

Preliminary Report No. 20

Clothing Trades

The Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. Trades

The Boot and Shoe Trade

The Hat and Cap Trade

The Glove Trade

The Fur Trade

The Umbrella and Walking Stick Trade

General Summary—Clothing Trades

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FIFTH CENSUS OF PRODUCTION (1935)

PRELIMINARY REPORT NO. 20

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

1. The preliminary results of the Census of Production of 1935 are being issued in a series of Supplements to the " Board of Trade Journal " at fortnightly intervals. Notice of the trades to be covered by following issues will be given in the " Journal " from time to time.

Complete returns may not have been received in all cases at the time of publication of the preliminary results, which should accordingly be regarded as provisional. In general, however, the amendments necessary are expected to be of minor importance, and the results may be taken as substantially comparable in the aggregate with those for previous years. For certain semi-manufactured articles, the output recorded as sold in 1935 may exceed the corresponding figure for 1934 by reason of returns being furnished for 1935 for each separate establishment, so far as practicable, whereas for 1934 firms were permitted to furnish an aggregated return covering the whole of their activities in one trade. The final figures will be published at a later date in volume form, and these final reports will contain additional detail, including for certain trades an estimate of the output free from duplication.

2. **Scope of the Census.**—The Census covered manufacturing industries, mines and quarries, the Building and Contracting Trade and the productive services carried out by public utility undertakings, whether publicly or privately owned. Repairing and " processing " work was included. The number of separate trades distinguished was 123; a list of these trades is given at the end of these notes. All the particulars relate to the United Kingdom.

3. **Exclusion of small firms.**—Detailed returns were not obtained from firms employing not more than ten persons as a yearly average, the only information required from these firms (except those in the Bread, Cakes, etc., Trade) being a statement of the nature of their business and the average number of their male and female employees in the year. The same limitation was applied to the Census of 1930 and to the Import Duties Act Inquiries of 1933 and 1934, and the whole of the information given in this series, for any year, should be understood to relate to the operations of firms employing more than ten persons.

At the 1930 Census the number of businesses in which not more than ten persons were employed was recorded as 212,140; the estimated number of persons employed by these firms was 758,000, or about 9·6 per cent. of the total for all industries.

4. **Comparisons with previous years.**—Comparison of the results for 1935 is made with those of the most recent previous year for which statistics are available, i.e. with those for the year 1934 in the case of the 78 trades included in the Import Duties Act Inquiry for that year, and with those of the 1930 Census in the case of the remaining trades.

In some cases where comparisons are made with the results of the Imports Duties Act Inquiry, 1934, the particulars shown for that year may be defective. This arises from two causes: (i) the Inquiry for 1934 was generally limited to manufacturing undertakings, repairing firms and workshops doing only a commission trade being excluded; (ii) as the Inquiry related only to selected trades, some classes of products were not completely covered, being manufactured also by firms whose principal output lay in trades that were excluded from the Inquiry. Any substantial differences that may be due to these circumstances are dealt with by a special note, generally to Table II dealing with the " principal products " of the trade concerned.

5. **Contents of the preliminary summaries.**—The preliminary series of results will consist generally of seven tables, containing the information set out below.

Table I.—The principal results recorded by all firms that made returns on schedules for the trade concerned.

Table II.—The total selling values and (where available) quantities of the principal products of the trade. These totals will include not only the output of the firms classified in the trade concerned but also the additional output recorded by firms whose returns were made on schedules for other trades. The figures for 1935 may not cover the whole of this additional output, and cases in which the deficiencies are likely to impair comparability are specially noted.

For some trades in which important classes of semi-finished goods may either be sold or be further manufactured by the firm that produced them, particulars of the total quantities of these goods made are also shown.

Table III.—The quantities of the principal products of the trade in relation to those of exports and imports. Particulars of value may be given in cases where comparable records of quantities are not available.

Table IV.—Particulars of the secondary output of the trade, i.e. all goods made and work done other than those included in Table II as principal products.

Table V.—The quantity and cost of certain important classes of materials, and of coal, coke, heavy fuel oil and electricity purchased and used by firms that made returns on schedules for the trade concerned. For some trades this information was obtainable only on voluntary lines.

Table VI.—The quantities of electricity consumed (generated in firms' own works and purchased) by firms that made returns on schedules for the trade concerned. This information is not available for the year 1934.

Table VII.—The average number of operatives employed in the year and the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in one week in October, classified between males and females and between employees over and under 18 years of age. The sex and age distribution of the operatives is as recorded for the week ended 12 October 1935. The numbers shown relate to those employed by the firms whose returns were made on schedules for the trade concerned.

For those trades in which outworkers are employed, the numbers of these employees are also given for two dates in each year.

6. Instructions for making Returns.—The following notes explain the meanings of the terms used in the tables and outline the general instructions given to firms as to the manner in which their returns were to be completed.

(i) Period covered.—Firms were required to make returns for the calendar year 1935, but if the calendar year was not their year of account, a return for a business year ending not later than 7 April 1936 and not earlier than 8 April 1935 was accepted.

(ii) Valuation of output.—The values to be shown were the net selling values of all deliveries of goods (as packed for sale) within the year of return, plus the book value of stocks at the end and less that of stocks at the beginning of the year. In determining the net selling value, firms were instructed to deduct from the amounts charged to customers such items as discounts, payments to transport firms, railway companies, etc., for carriage outwards, and allowances for returnable cases, etc. Where separate returns were made for different departments of the same firm, and goods produced in one department were used in another department in the production of more finished goods, such goods were required to be included in the output of the first (producing) department, and in the materials of the second (using) department, at the value at which they were transferred in the firm's books.

(iii) Valuation of work done by firms working " on commission," etc.—Firms working " on commission " or " for the trade " on materials given out to them by other firms were required to state, as the value of their output, only the amounts received by them for the work, less discounts and payments to transport firms, railway companies, etc., for carriage outwards, and to exclude the value of the materials supplied to them by the firms for which the work was done. Where the work was done on goods supplied by manufacturing firms, its value is included in the final selling value of the goods as recorded by those firms. In the case of goods made on commission for merchants or other persons who made no returns at the Census, the selling value of the goods has escaped record.

(iv) Distinction between "Goods made for sale " and " Total make."—The output recorded as " made for sale " represents goods in the form in which they were sold during the year of account or held in stock at the end of the year. Where goods were used for further manufacturing purposes in the establishments in which they were made, the output for sale falls short of the total quantities made. For certain classes of products a return of total make was required in addition to that of the output for sale, and this additional information is shown separately.

(v) Work in progress at beginning or end of year.—In order to determine the output properly attributable to the year covered by their returns, firms engaged in certain industries were required to state the value of work in progress at the beginning and end of that year. If the statement of output included any goods which were in course of construction at the beginning of the year the value of the work done in the previous year was estimated and returned separately; similarly, the value of goods in course of construction at the end of the year was estimated and returned separately. Allowance for the difference in these aggregates has been made where necessary.

(vi) Exclusion of merchanting.—Where firms, in addition to their manufacturing business, also bought goods and re-sold them in the same condition as that in which they were purchased, they were instructed to omit such goods from their statements of output and of materials, and to exclude from their statements of persons employed those members of their staff who were wholly or mainly required in connection with their merchanting business.

(vii) Materials.—The total " cost of materials used " was required to include all raw and other materials purchased and used in the production of the output recorded in the firm's return; all fuel, oil, gas and electricity purchased; packing and workshop materials; and materials for repairs to the firm's own buildings or plant carried out by their own workpeople. The cost was to include charges for transport unless transport was carried out by the firm's own staff. The book value of stocks of materials at the beginning of the year was included and that of stocks at the end of the year deducted from the total purchases in the year. The figure was not to include wages, salaries, rent, rates, insurance, depreciation, and similar charges, or the cost of new machinery and plant. Where separate returns were made for different departments of the same firm, goods produced in one department and used in another department were required to be treated as purchased by the second (using) department, and included in that department's total cost of materials at the amount credited to the producing department. Firms working on commission or for the trade were instructed to return, as materials, only goods which they themselves purchased and used, and not the goods given out to them by the firms for which they worked.

The particulars in respect of special classes of materials represent the total purchases in the year, adjusted for stock variations in the manner described in the previous paragraph.

(viii) Work given out.—Firms giving out work to other firms or other branches of the same firms for which separate returns were made were required to state the aggregate amount paid to such firms or branches for work done in the year. The amount thus returned was not to include the cost of any items accounted for under the heading of " Materials."

(ix) Net output.—The net output of a trade is the figure which results from deducting from the value of the gross output the aggregate of the " Cost of materials used " and amount paid for " Work given out," together with the amount of any Excise duty included in the value of the products and not in that of the materials used. This figure represents the value added to materials by the industrial processes and, after allowance for a sum sufficient to cover the depreciation of plant and machinery, constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, royalties, rates and taxes, advertisement and selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be provided, as well as profits.

(x) Persons employed.—Firms were required to classify persons employed by them under the two headings of (i) Operatives (wage-earners), and (ii) Administrative, technical and clerical staff. The numbers of " Operatives " relate to all wage-earners (including foremen, van and lorry drivers and warehousemen) employed by the firm in and about the factory or works, or in outside work of construction or repair, and " Administrative, technical and clerical staff " to the office and management staff (i.e. working proprietors, managing directors, managers, designers, salesmen, travellers, etc.), all clerks, typists and other persons engaged primarily in office work being recorded under this heading and not as operatives. Where outworkers were employed, the number of these was recorded separately and not included in the number of operatives. Persons required wholly or mainly in connection with any merchanting business carried on were to be excluded.

The particulars required related to the persons employed (i.e. on the pay sheets) in certain specified weeks, with the proviso that, in the event of a strike or lock-out, holiday or special cessation of work in any of these weeks, the nearest ordinary week (of which the ending date should be stated) was to be taken.

Firms were required to state:—

(*a*) The numbers employed in the week ended 12 October 1935 (or 13 October 1934 if the

return covered a period ended before 12 October 1935), divided under the two main headings defined above, and also according to their sex and age (as over or under 18 years of age).

(*b*) The number of operatives actually at work in a specified week (one of the middle weeks) in each month of the period covered by the return.

(xi) Outworkers.—In those trades employing outworkers (i.e. workpeople doing work off the firm's premises on materials supplied by the firm) particulars were required of the number of outworkers employed at two dates in the year covered by the return, viz. at or about 19 January and 13 July 1935.

List of Trades Covered by the Fifth Census of Production (1935)

Iron and Steel Trades:

(4) Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces).
(4) Iron and Steel (Smelting and Rolling).
(4) Iron and Steel (Foundries).
(4) Tinplate.
(5) Hardware, Hollow-ware, Metallic Furniture and Sheet Metal.
(5) Chain, Nail, Screw and Miscellaneous Forgings.
(4) Wrought Iron and Steel Tube.
(5) Wire.
(5) Tool and Implement.
(5) Cutlery.
(5) Needle, Pin and Metal Smallwares.
(4) Small Arms.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicle Trades:

(7) Mechanical Engineering.
(11) Electrical Engineering.
(11) Shipbuilding.
(11) Motor and Cycle.
(11) Aircraft.
(11) Railway Carriage and Wagon Building.
(11) Carriage, Cart and Wagon.

Non-Ferrous Metals Trades:

(14) Copper and Brass (Smelting, Rolling, etc.).
(14) Aluminium, Lead, Tin, etc. (Smelting, Rolling, etc.).
(14) Gold and Silver Refining.
(14) Finished Brass.
(14) Plate and Jewellery.
(14) Watch and Clock.

Textile Trades:

(1) Cotton (Spinning and Doubling).
(1) Cotton (Weaving).
(3) Woollen and Worsted.
(1) Silk and Artificial Silk.
(1) Linen and Hemp.
(1) Jute.
(2) Hosiery.
(3) Textile Finishing.
(3) Lace.
(2) Rope, Twine and Net.
(2) Canvas Goods and Sack.
(2) Asbestos Goods and Engine and Boiler Packing.
(3) Flock and Rag.
(2) Elastic Webbing.
(2) Coir Fibre, Horse-hair and Feather.
(2) Roofing Felts.
(3) Packing.

Leather Trades:

(15) Fellmongery.
(15) Leather Goods.
(15) Leather (Tanning and Dressing).

Clothing Trades:

Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.
Boot and Shoe.
Hat and Cap.
Glove.
Fur.
Umbrella and Walking Stick.

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades:

(6) Grain Milling.
(8) Bread, Cakes, etc.
(6) Biscuit.
(8) Cocoa and Sugar Confectionery.
(6) Preserved Foods.
(8) Bacon Curing and Sausage.
(6) Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Margarine.
(8) Sugar and Glucose.
(8) Fish Curing.
(6) Cattle, Dog and Poultry Foods.
(8) Ice.
(10) Brewing and Malting.
(10) Spirit Distilling.
(10) Spirit Rectifying, Compounding and Methylating.
(10) Aerated Waters, Cider, Vinegar and British Wine Trades.
(10) Wholesale Bottling.
(10) Tobacco.

Chemical and Allied Trades:

(12) Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Drugs.
(12) Fertiliser, Disinfectant, Glue and Allied Trades.
(13) Soap, Candle and Perfumery.
(13) Paint, Colour and Varnish.
(13) Seed Crushing.
(13) Oil and Tallow.
(13) Petroleum.
(12) Explosives and Fireworks.
(13) Starch and Polishes.
(12) Match.
(12) Ink, Gum and Typewriter Requisites.

Paper, Printing and Stationery Trades:

(18) Paper.
(18) Wallpaper.
(18) Printing, Bookbinding, Stereotyping, Engraving and Kindred Trades.
(18) Manufactured Stationery.
(18) Printing and Publication of Newspapers and Periodicals.
(18) Cardboard Box.
(18) Pens, Pencils and Artists' Materials.

Timber Trades:

(19) Timber (Saw-milling, etc.).
(19) Furniture and Upholstery.
(19) Coopering.
(19) Cane and Wicker Furniture and Basketware.
(19) Wooden Crates, Cases, Boxes and Trunks.

Clay and Building Materials Trades:

(9) Brick and Fireclay.
(9) China and Earthenware.
(9) Glass.
(9) Cement.
(9) Building Materials.

Miscellaneous Trades:

(16) Rubber.
(17) Scientific Instruments, Appliances and Apparatus.
(17) Musical Instruments.
(16) Plastic Materials, Buttons and Fancy Articles.
(17) Coke and By-products.
(17) Manufactured Fuel.
(16) Linoleum and Oilcloth.
(16) Brush.
(17) Games and Toys.
(17) Sports Requisites.
(16) Manufactured Abrasives.
(16) Incandescent Mantles.
(17) Cinematograph Film Printing.

Building and Contracting Trade.

Mines and Quarries:

Coal Mines.
Non-Metalliferous Mines and Quarries (except Slate).
Metalliferous Mines and Quarries.
Slate Mines and Quarries.
Salt Mines, Brine Pits and Salt Works.

Public Utility Services and Government Departments:

Local Authorities.
Gas Undertakings.
Electricity Undertakings.
Water Undertakings.
Railway Companies.
Tramway and Light Railway Companies.
Canal, Dock and Harbour Companies.
Government Departments.

Preliminary Report No.	*Date of "B.T.J." 1937.*
(1)	28 January
(2)	11 February
(3)	25 February
(4)	11 March
(5)	25 March
(6)	8 April
(7)	22 April
(8)	6 May
(9)	20 May
(10)	3 June
(11)	17 June
(12)	1 July
(13)	15 July
(14)	29 July
(15)	12 August
(16)	26 August
(17)	9 September
(18)	23 September
(19)	7 October

CLOTHING TRADES

THE TAILORING, DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY, ETC., TRADES

Table I.—General summary

Particulars	Unit	1935	1930
Value of products (Gross output) ...	£'000	110,775	112,716
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used	,,	58,915	61,053
Amount paid for work given out ...	,,	2,611	2,509
Net output	,,	49,249	49,154
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) ...	No.	345,144	323,790
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	143	152

Table II.—Output of principal products

Note.—The Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring and Dressmaking Trade was not distinguished separately at the 1930 Census. Though the majority of firms in this trade recorded their output in 1930, under the headings for " Retail Bespoke " goods, some were included in the totals shown for " Wholesale " tailoring and dressmaking. Comparison between the figures shown for the two years in respect of " Bespoke Tailoring and Dressmaking " and " Wholesale Tailoring and Dressmaking " is therefore not precise.

Kind of output	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1930 Quantity	1930 Value
		£'000		£'000
OUTER GARMENTS				
Bespoke (Wholesale and Retail) Tailoring and Dressmaking				
Men's and boys' suits, overcoats, trousers and the like :—				
Retail bespoke	...	4,342	...	14,278
Wholesale bespoke ...	...	9,215		
Naval, military, diplomatic and other uniforms :—				
Retail bespoke	...	424	...	637
Wholesale bespoke ...	...	995		
Women's and girls' costumes, dresses, coats, skirts, overcoats and the like :—				
Retail bespoke	...	3,819	...	6,661
Wholesale bespoke ...	...	3,891		
Men's and boys', and women's and girls' outer garments, unclassified :—				
Retail bespoke	...	362	...	260
Wholesale bespoke ...	...	312		
TOTAL—Bespoke tailoring and dressmaking :—				
Retail bespoke	...	8,947	...	21,836
Wholesale bespoke ...	...	14,413		
Wholesale Tailoring and Dressmaking				
Men's, youths' and boys' suits, coats, vests, trousers and the like, excluding proofed and leather garments :—				
Of wool or wool mixed with other materials	...	13,686	...	20,458*
Of other textiles	...	509	...	609*
Unclassified	...	1,018	...	879*
Men's, youths' and boys' overcoats, excluding proofed and leather overcoats :—	Thous.			
Of wool or wool mixed with other materials	2,223	2,240	†	†
	...	718		
Of other textiles	201	43		
Unclassified	...	67		
Men's, youths' and boys' dressing gowns	332	265	‡	‡
	...	57		

Table II—*continued*

Kind of output	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1930 Quantity	1930 Value
	Thous.	£'000	Thous.	£'000
Wholesale Tailoring and Dressmaking—Continued				
Women's and girls' outer garments made from woven fabrics, excluding proofed garments :—				
Mantles, coats, cloaks and the like (including coats and skirts)	...	12,353	...	10,012
Dresses, blouses, jumpers, dressing gowns and the like	...	11,783	...	11,681
Unclassified	...	1,117	...	1,537
Women's and girls' outer garments made from knitted fabrics	...	806	...	697
TOTAL—Wholesale tailoring and dressmaking	...	44,662	...	45,873
Other Outer Garments				
Mackintoshes, oilskins and other proofed garments :—				
Rubber proofed :—				
For males	2,672	1,071	6,813	3,819
For females	2,620	800		
Unclassified	960	367	...	441
	...	37		
Oil and paint proofed :—				
For males	224	89	695	294
	...	70		
For females	22	15	...	57
Unclassified	118	57		
	...	83		
Rain proof and other light proofings :—				
For males	2,162	2,132	1,582	2,319
For females	686	565		
	...	73	...	352
Unclassified	520	529		
Unclassified	272	122	—	—
	...	418		
Total—Mackintoshes, etc.	...	6,428	...	7,282
	Th. sq. yds.			
Oilskin cloth, sold as such ...	519	35	‡	‡
	...	58		
	Thous.			
Aprons, overalls and similar outer garments :—				
For men's, youths' and boys' wear	7,721	1,494	...	1,898
	...	219		
For women's, girls' and small children's wear ...	34,835	3,051	...	3,544
	...	340		
Unclassified	1,393	290	...	192
	...	21		
Leather clothing :—				
For males	...	99	...	814
For females	...	156		
Unclassified	...	173		
Legal, ecclesiastical, academic and theatrical costumes, gowns, etc.§...	...	71	...	95
Other outer garments ...	...	200	...	250
Unclassified	—	—	...	48
TOTAL—Other outer garments	...	12,635	...	14,123
TOTAL—Outer garments ...	...	80,657	...	81,832

The Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades— *Continued*

Table II—*Continued*

Kind of output	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1930 Quantity	1930 Value
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000
UNDER GARMENTS				
Made from woven fabrics :—				
Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith)	2,912	5,835	...	8,479
Collars and cuffs, sold separately	3,046	832		
Corsets, corset belts, brassieres and the like	2,041	4,115	1,796	3,518
Nightwear (pyjamas, night dresses, etc.)	...	1,684	...	224
Other underwear made from woven fabrics	...	977	...	2,033
Unclassified	52	103	—	1,227
	...	182		—
Made from knitted fabrics‡‡:—				
Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith)	83	131	...	1,209
	...	18		
Corsets, corset belts, brassieres and the like	199	232		
Nightwear (pyjamas, night-dresses, etc.)	...	564		
Other underwear made from knitted fabrics	...	2,772		
Unclassified	...	166		
Unclassified	42	65	...	1,241
	...	146		
TOTAL—Under garments	...	17,822	...	17,931
MILLINERY				
Hats, bonnets, etc., trimmed	812	2,209	...	2,904
	...	330		
Artificial flowers, sold separately	...	160	...	346‖
Other millinery	...	258	...	328
TOTAL—Millinery	...	2,957	...	3,578
OTHER GOODS				
Neckties, scarves, etc.	3,977	2,464	...	2,631
	...	47		
Braces, suspenders, belts (other than corset belts), etc.**	2,510	761	...	1,060
	...	95		
Handkerchiefs†† :—				
Of linen	54	9	...	745
Of cotton	5,148	753		
Of other materials	778	157		
Ornamental feathers, dressed, dyed, etc., sold separately :—				
Ostrich feathers	...	25	¶	¶
Other feathers	...	69	¶	¶
Embroidery and needlework	...	303	...	385
Soft haberdashery (tassels, trimmings, etc.), sold separately	...	280	...	394
Artificial flowers other than for millinery	...	196		‡
Hair nets	...	88	...	77
Dress and garment shields§	...	43		
Children's bibs, feeders and the like§	...	26		
Baby linen and baby clothes§	...	188		
TOTAL—Other goods	...	5,504	...	5,292
TOTAL—Goods made for sale	...	106,940	...	108,633
		Amount received		Amount received
Goods made up or altered in the workrooms of drapers, dressmakers, tailors and milliners and supplied to their selling departments :—				
Men's, youths' and boys' clothing	...	182	...	179
Women's and girls' clothing	...	1,046	...	1,521
Millinery	...	149	...	281

The Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades— *Continued*

Table II—*Continued*

Kind of output	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1930 Quantity	1930 Value
		Amount received		Amount received
		£'000		£'000
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods :—				
Making-up	...	3,087	...	2,776
Repairing	...	78	...	412
Other	...	166		
TOTAL—Work done	...	4,708	...	5,169
TOTAL — PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS	...	111,648	...	113,802

* Includes overcoats.
† See note (*).
‡ Not recorded separately.
§ So far as recorded separately.
‖ Including artificial flowers other than for millinery.
¶ Not included for 1930.
** Not including leather belts, braces, etc., for which *see* the Leather Goods Trade (" B.T.J.," 12 August).
†† Not including handkerchiefs made by firms in the Cotton Weaving and the Linen and Hemp Trades. The total value of the output of handkerchiefs as returned on schedules for all trades was £2,027,000 in 1935 and £2,031,000 in 1930.
‡‡ Not including the output of hosiery firms, for which *see* the Hosiery Trade (" B.T.J.," 11 February).

Table III.—Exports and Imports

Owing to the lack of quantitative data, and to the omission of the output of firms employing not more than ten persons, a comparison of production with exports and imports is not practicable.

Kind of goods		Exports Quantity	Exports Value (f.o.b.)	Retained imports Quantity	Retained imports Value (c.i.f.)
		Thous.	£'000	Thous.	£'000
Outer garments (not hosiery) :—					
Overcoats, mackintoshes, oil-skins and the like :—					
Rubber proofed	1935	994	446	12	1
	1930	*940*	*708*	*134*	*53*
Oil, paint and other proofings	1935	153	133	0	0
	1930	*255*	*330*	*6*	*3*
Other descriptions	1935	279	424	3	0
	1930	*617*	*884*	*11*	*4*
Men's and boys' (suits, coats, vests, trousers, excluding overcoats) :—					
Of wool or wool mixed with other materials	1935	...	652	...	15
	1930	...	*1,232*	...	*44*
Other descriptions	1935	...	83	...	59
	1930	...	*217*	...	*28*
Women's and girls' garments of woven fabrics :—					
Costumes, dresses, coats, skirts and the like	1935	...	1,008	...	882
	1930	...	*1,574*	...	*2,940*
		Doz.		Doz.	
Blouses and the like	1935	26,241	38	52,691	94
	1930	*14,654*	*50*	*21,583*	*59*
		Number		Number	
Mantles and cloaks	1935	26,315	37	589	4
	1930	*10,451*	*14*	*32,096*	*69*
Leather clothing	1935	...	38	...	1
	1930	...	*65*	...	*20*
Other outer garments (aprons, overalls, etc.)	1935	...	505	...	206
	1930	...	*647*	...	*881*
Under garments (not hosiery) :—					
Shirts, collars and cuffs :—					
Collars and cuffs, separately consigned	1935	...	67	...	8
Other	1935	...	321	...	182
Total—Shirts, collars and cuffs	1935	...	388	...	190
	1930	...	*884*	...	*146*

The Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades— *Continued*

Table III—*Continued*

Kind of goods		Exports		Retained imports	
		Quantity	Value (f.o.b.)	Quantity	Value (c.i.f.)
		Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000
Under garments (not hosiery)—*continued*					
Corsets, stays, etc. ...	1935	120	237	21	97
	1930	*104*	*217*	*35*	*138*
Other under garments (not hosiery):—					
Nightwear (pyjamas, nightdresses, etc.) ...	1935	...	133	...	24
Other descriptions ...	1935	...	252	...	216
Total — Other under garments (not hosiery)	1935	...	385	...	240
	1930	...	*698*	...	*1,019*
Embroidery of all descriptions:—					
By hand or machine needlework, stiletto work, borer work, cut work, or drawn thread work, or a process producing a similar effect	1935	...	2	...	307
Other descriptions ...	1935	...	4	...	0
Total—Embroidery ...	1935	...	6	...	307
	1930	...	*18*	...	*493*
Feathers, ornamental, dressed, dyed, etc. ...	1935	...	4	...	37
	1930	...	*5*	...	*58*
Braces, suspenders, belts, etc.	1935	263	102	60	37
	1930	*384*	*177*	*267*	*64*
Neckties, cravats, etc. (other than knitted, netted or crocheted neckwear)	1935	506	358	138	55
	1930	*439*	*395*	*72*	*25*

The following tables relate only to firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades and are summarised in Table I.

Table IV.—Other output of the Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades

The value of the gross output of the firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades was £110,775,000 in 1935 and £112,716,000 in 1930, of which £110,052,000 in 1935 and £112,129,000 in 1930 consisted of products included in Table II. Particulars of the remaining items are shown below.

Kind of output	1935	1930
	£'000	£'000
Articles of clothing wholly or mainly of fur	97	158
Cloth caps	67 (*60,000 doz.*)	125 (*113,000doz.*)
Other hats and caps	58	—
Household articles, smallwares, etc. ...	84	136
Soft furnishing goods	80	42
Manufactures of rubber	30	—
Made up canvas goods, including sacks and bags of cotton	60	80
Other goods	183	
Work done	64*	46*
TOTAL	723	587

* Amount received.

The Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades— *Continued*

Table V.—Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used

Kind of materials, etc.	1935 Quantity	1935 Cost	1930 Cost
	Th. tons	£'000	£'000
Materials used* :—			
Piece-goods :—			
Woollen and worsted	...	20,185	
Cotton	...	14,199	
Silk	...	2,590	
Artificial silk	...	8,729	
Linen	...	735	
Unclassified	...	4,181	
Fuel and electricity used for all purposes :—			
Coal	57·1	63	61,053
Coke	45·7	59	
	Th. galls.		
Heavy fuel oil	858	15	
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)		
Purchased electricity†	61,844	402	
All other purchased materials and fuel	...	5,982	
Unclassified materials and fuel ...	...	1,775	
TOTAL	...	58,915	61,053

* So far as recorded separately.

† Including electricity generated in other works under the same ownership.

Table VI.—Consumption of electricity in 1935

Electricity consumed	1935
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Generated in same works	5,982
Generated in other works under same ownership	99
Purchased	61,745
TOTAL	67,826

Table VII.—Average numbers employed

Persons employed	Males Under 18	Males All ages	Females Under 18	Females All ages	Total Under 18	Total All ages
Operatives (average for the year) :—						
1935	6,876	45,265	66,010	263,595	72,886	308,860
1930	*5,242*	*42,210*	*61,317*	*247,454*	*66,559*	*289,664*
Administrative, technical and clerical staff* :—						
1935	1,228	17,572	2,978	18,712	4,206	36,284
1930	*1,425*	*17,084*	*2,751*	*17,042*	*4,176*	*34,126*
TOTAL ... 1935	8,104	62,837	68,988	282,307	77,092	345,144
1930	*6,667*	*59,294*	*64,068*	*264,495*	*70,735*	*323,790*
Average number of outworkers :—						
1935		3,691		5,409		9,100
1930		*3,238*		*7,041*		*10,279*

* As at 12 October 1935 and 18 October 1930.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

Note.—The Import Duties Act Inquiry of 1934 covered firms engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, but not firms whose business was confined to repairs. This report is therefore divided into two parts, part A relating to the Manufacturing Trade and part B to the Repairing Trade. As no particulars in respect of the latter have been obtained since the Census of 1930, the figures for that year are used for purposes of comparison.

The Boot and Shoe Trade—*Continued*

A.—MANUFACTURING FIRMS

Table I.—General summary

Particulars	Unit	1935	1934
Value of products (Gross output)...	£'000	39,542	37,012
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used	,,	21,065	19,904
Amount paid for work given out	,,	50	42
Net output	,,	18,427	17,066
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) ...	No.	114,869	112,637
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	160	152

Table II.—Output of principal products

Kind of output	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value
	Th. doz. prs.	£'000	Th. doz. prs.	£'000
Boots and shoes wholly or mainly of leather (other than slippers and house shoes) :—				
Men's :—				
With soles of leather ...	2,150	11,282	1,960	10,425
With soles of rubber, composition, etc. ...	370	1,484	380	1,520
Total—Men's	2,520	12,766	2,340	11,945
Women's	3,867	16,421	3,528	15,075
Youths' and boys (sizes 7 to 5)	643	1,695	608	1,612
Girls' and maids' (sizes 7 to 3)	1,050	2,248	1,054	2,213
Infants' (sizes up to 6) ...	675	737	686	795
Total—Boots and shoes of leather	8,755	33,867	8,216	31,640
Boots and shoes of other materials, except rubber*...	465	992	456	935
Slippers and house shoes, other than of rubber ...	1,494	2,134	1,692	2,411
TOTAL—Boots, shoes and slippers (other than of rubber)	10,714	36,993	10,364	34,986
Parts of boots and shoes, sold separately :—				
Boot and shoe uppers ...	42	81	27	50
Soles of leather	1,655	393	1,435	296
Heels	3,302	476	3,109	445
Stiffeners	...	507	...	435
Other parts of boots and shoes	...	146	...	120
TOTAL—Parts of boots and shoes	...	1,603	...	1,346
Clogs	15	42	12	35
Clog blocks and clog irons ...	...	4	...	42
Leggings and gaiters ...	22	63	20	56
			...	15
	Th. gross prs.		Th. gross prs.	
Socks for boots and shoes :—				
Of cork or fibre	137	91	126	69
Of other materials... ...	195	59	119	47
Boot and shoe laces :—				
Of leather	78	47		
	...	7		
Of cotton†	506	182	357†	140†
	...	22	...	59†
Other than of leather or cotton†	11	6		
	...	6		
Grindery and mercery ...	...	170	...	187
Work done for the trade ...	...	66‡	...	46‡
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS	...	39,361	...	37,028

*For boots and shoes of rubber (including shoes with canvas uppers and rubber soles) *see* the Rubber Trade ("B.T.J.," 26 August).
†So far as recorded separately.
‡Amount received.

The Boot and Shoe Trade—*Continued*

Table III.—Production, Exports and Imports

Kind of goods		Production	Exports	Retained imports
		Th. doz. prs.	Th. doz. prs.	Th. doz. prs.
Boots and shoes, wholly or mainly of leather (other than slippers and house shoes) :—				
Men's :—				
With soles of leather ...	1935	2,150	130	1
	1934	*1,960*	*142*	*1*
With soles of rubber, composition, etc. ...	1935	370	5	0
	1934	*380*	*5*	*1*
Women's	1935	3,867	139	112
	1934	*3,528*	*177*	*126*
Children's	1935	2,368	102	3
	1934	*2,348*	*119*	*1*
Total—Boots and shoes of leather	1935	8,755	376	116
	1934	*8,216*	*443*	*129*
Boots and shoes of other materials, except rubber...	1935	465	38	12
	1934	*456*	*40*	*12*
Slippers and house shoes, other than of rubber ...	1935	1,494	80	65
	1934	*1,692*	*68*	*69*

The following tables relate only to the Manufacturing firms whose returns are summarised in Table I.

Table IV.—Other output of the Boot and Shoe Trade (Manufacturing)

The value of the gross output of the manufacturing firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade was £39,542,000 in 1935 and £37,012,000 in 1934, of which £39,006,000 in 1935 and £36,784,000 in 1934 consisted of products included in Table II. Particulars of the remaining items are shown below.

Kind of output	1935	1934
	£'000	£'000
Boots and shoes of rubber :—		
Boots with uppers and soles of rubber	68 (*35,000 doz. prs.*)	
Bathing shoes and sandals and the like	89 (*105,000 doz. prs.*)	142
Other shoes of rubber (including goloshes, overshoes and plimsolls) ...	202 (*200,000 doz. prs.*)	
Wooden heels	46	42
Other goods	49	
Repair work	82*	44*
TOTAL	536	228

* Amount received.

Table V.—Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used

Kind of materials, etc.	1935 Quantity	1935 Cost	1934 Quantity	1934 Cost
	Th. cwts.	£'000	Th. cwts.	£'000
Materials used* :—				
Sole leather, purchased as such	967·5	4,306	775·5	3,744
Composite soling materials (excluding rubber) :—	Th. doz. prs.		Th. doz. prs.	
Soles	445·8	116	543·5	134
Heels	775·8	100	594·0	73
	Th. cwts.		Th. cwts.	
Unclassified	15·6	22	22·6	37
	Th. doz. prs.		Th. doz. prs.	
Rubber :—				
Soles	490·4	141	605·0	169
Heels	765·0	72	623·0	66
	Th. cwts.		Th. cwts.	
Unclassified	19·3	75	37·6	125

The Boot and Shoe Trade—*Continued*

Table V—*Continued*

Kind of materials, etc.	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. sq. ft.	£'000	Th. sq. ft.	£'000
Materials used—*Continued*				
Upper leather :—				
Glacé kid	38,359	1,746	30,062	1,406
Patent, varnished, japanned and enamelled...	13,893	541	15,036	604
Box and willow calf ...	68,039	3,093	60,923	2,654
Other upper leather ...	79,209	2,392	84,132	2,477
Fuel and electricity used for all purposes :—	Th. tons			
Coal	29·8	33		
Coke	18·0	24		
	Th. galls.			
Heavy fuel oil	474	11		
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)		...	8,415
Purchased electricity†...	41,140	180		
All other purchased materials and fuel... ...	...	7,936		
Unclassified materials and fuel	...	277		
TOTAL	...	21,065	...	19,904

* So far as recorded separately.
† Including electricity generated in other works under the same ownership.

Table VI.—Consumption of electricity in 1935

Electricity consumed	1935
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Generated in same works	4,279
Generated in other works under same ownership	546
Purchased	40,594
TOTAL	45,419

Table VII.—Average numbers employed

Persons employed	Males		Females		Total	
	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages
Operatives (average for the year) :—						
1935	9,852	60,174	11,350	46,879	21,202	107,053
1934	*9,409*	*59,610*	*10,038*	*45,346*	*19,447*	*104,956*
Administrative, technical and clerical staff* :—						
1935	284	4,492	743	3,324	1,027	7,816
1934	*174*	*4,532*	*624*	*3,149*	*798*	*7,681*
TOTAL ... 1935	10,136	64,666	12,093	50,203	22,229	114,869
1934	*9,583*	*64,142*	*10,662*	*48,495*	*20,245*	*112,637*
Average number of outworkers :—						
1935	701		1,247		1,948	
1934	*328*		*1,233*		*1,561*	

* As at 12 October 1935 and 13 October 1934.

B.—REPAIRING FIRMS

Note.—The numbering of the tables differs from that indicated in paragraph (5) of the Introductory Notes (*see* page iii).

Table VIII.—General summary

Particulars	Unit	1935	1930
Value of work done (Gross output)	£'000	1,800	1,786
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used	,,	580	629
Net output	,,	1,220	1,157
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)...	No.	6,053	5,190
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) ...	£	202	223

The Boot and Shoe Trade—*Continued*

Table IX.—Value of repair work done

Kind of work	1935	1930
	Amount received	Amount received
	£'000	£'000
Repairs to boots and shoes	1,866	1,945

The figures given above include the value of repair work carried out by firms in other trades as well as firms manufacturing boots and shoes (*see* Table IV, page ix).

The following tables relate only to Repairing firms whose returns are summarised in Table VIII.

Table X.—Other output

The value of the gross output of the firms whose principal business consisted in the repair of boots and shoes was £1,800,000 in 1935 and £1,786,000 in 1930, of which £1,784,000 in 1935 and £1,750,000 in 1930 consisted of output included in Table IX, the balance of £16,000 in 1935 and £36,000 in 1930 representing goods made and other work done.

Table XI.—Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used

Kind of materials, etc.	1935		1930
	Quantity	Cost	Cost
	Th. cwts.	£'000	£'000
Materials used* :—			
Bottom materials :—			
Sole leather purchased as such	24·9	235	
	...	33	
	Th. doz. prs.		
Composite soling materials (excluding rubber) :—			
Soles	20·9	9	
Heels	31·3	6	
Rubber :—			
Soles	13·0	7	
Heels	59·5	11	
	...	4	
	Th. tons		629
Fuel and electricity used for all purposes :—			
Coal	0·4	1	
Coke	0·3	†	
	Th. galls.		
Heavy fuel oil	6	†	
	Th.B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)		
Purchased electricity	2,253	15	
All other purchased materials and fuel	...	136	
Unclassified materials and fuel ...	...	123	
TOTAL	...	580	629

* So far as recorded separately.
† Less than £500.

Table XII.—Consumption of electricity in 1935

Electricity consumed	1935
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Generated in same works	119
Purchased	2,253
TOTAL	2,372

The Boot and Shoe Trade—*Continued*

Table XIII.—Average numbers employed

Persons employed	Males		Females		Total	
	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages
Operatives (average for the year):—						
1935	603	5,040	105	313	708	5,353
1930	*426*	*4,342*	*97*	*272*	*523*	*4,614*
Administrative, technical and clerical staff* :—						
1935	19	406	50	294	69	700
1930	*38*	*345*	*62*	*231*	*100*	*576*
TOTAL 1935	622	5,446	155	607	777	6,053
TOTAL *1930*	*464*	*4,687*	*159*	*503*	*623*	*5,190*
Average number of outworkers:—						
1935		4		2		6
1930		*13*		*2*		*15*

* As at 12 October 1935 and 18 October 1930.

THE HAT AND CAP TRADE

Table I.—General summary

Particulars	Unit	1935	1934
Value of products (Gross output)	£'000	10,567	10,558
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used	,,	5,774	5,843
Amount paid for work given out	,,	38	22
Net output	,,	4,755	4,693
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	29,428	30,016
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	162	156

Table II.—Output of principal products

Kind of output	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000
Hats, caps and other headgear, trimmed and untrimmed:—				
Of straw	794	1,530	937	1,924
Of wool felt (including capelines)	1,555	2,333	1,462	2,204
Of fur felt (including capelines)	854	3,085	725	2,872
Of cloth	1,270	1,053	1,257	1,098
Of other materials	258	349	309	366
TOTAL—Hats, caps, etc.	...	8,350	...	8,464
Hoods:—				
Of wool felt	1,191	641	951	538
Of fur felt	338	487	341	483
Of straw	3	4	11*	13*
Of other materials	5	9		
	Th. cwts.		Th. cwts.	
Hatters' fur	10·0	379	9·7	348
	Th. gross		Th. gross	
Hat linings	268	168	192	132
Other hatters' wares, trimmings, etc.	...	107	...	62
Work done for the trade or on commission:—				
Bleaching and dyeing of straw plait, chip braids and hats	...	126†	...	131†
Other work done	...	89†	...	116†
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS	...	10,360	...	10,287

* Described as "of straw and the like."
† Amount received.

The Hat and Cap Trade—*Continued*

Table III.—Production, Exports and Imports

Kind of goods	Production	Exports	Retained imports
	Th. doz.	Th. doz.	Th. doz.
Hats, caps and other headgear, trimmed and untrimmed, except hoods:—			
Of straw 1935	794	150	16
Of straw *1934*	*937*	*138*	*28*
Of wool felt 1935	1,555	194	617
Of wool felt *1934*	*1,462*	*172*	*772*
Of fur felt 1935	854	134	121
Of fur felt *1934*	*725*	*122*	*136*
Of cloth 1935	1,270	131	670
Of cloth *1934*	*1,257*	*109*	*422*
Of other materials* 1935	266	128	823
Of other materials* *1934*	*320*	*111*	*1,022*
Hoods:—			
Of wool felt 1935	1,191	4	13
Of wool felt *1934*	*951*	*7*	*25*
Of fur felt 1935	338	2	43
Of fur felt *1934*	*341*	*3*	*28*
	Th. cwts.	Th. cwts.	Th. cwts.
Hatters' fur 1935	10·0	3·5	11·3
Hatters' fur *1934*	*9·7*	*3·5*	*7·5*

* Including hoods of straw and "other materials."

The following tables relate only to firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Hat and Cap Trade and are summarised in Table I.

Table IV.—Other output of the Hat and Cap Trade

The value of the gross output of the firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Hat and Cap Trade was £10,567,000 in 1935 and £10,558,000 in 1934, of which £10,358,000 in 1935 and £10,287,000 in 1934 consisted of products included in Table II. Particulars of the remaining items are shown below.

Kind of output	1935	1934
	£'000	£'000
Textile manufactures	81	95
Neckties	51	154
Other goods made	51	
Waste sold	26	22
TOTAL	209	271

Table V.—Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used

Kind of materials, etc.	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. lbs.	£'000	Th. lbs.	£'000
Wool	4,019·4	372	3,248·0	303
Fur	1,958·1	559	1,666·9	444
Straw and the like	...	236	...	254
Hoods of:—	Th. doz.		Th. doz.	
Wool felt	1,309·8	731	1,263·4	672
Fur felt	421·3	723	384·4	673
Straw	472·9	429	598·8	596
Cloth	17·8	12		
Other materials	13·7	16		
Fuel and electricity used for all purposes:—	Th. tons			
Coal	79·0	79		
Coke	10·9	18		
	Th. galls.			
Heavy fuel oil	21	1	...	2,901
	Th.B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)			
Purchased electricity	12,250	52		
All other purchased materials and fuel	...	2,546		
TOTAL	...	5,774	...	5,843

The Hat and Cap Trade—*Continued*

Table VI.—Consumption of electricity in 1935

Electricity consumed	1935
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Generated in same works...	751
Purchased	12,250
TOTAL	13,001

Table VII.—Average numbers employed

Persons employed	Males		Females		Total	
	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages
Operatives (average for the year):—						
1935	1,620	10,597	3,014	16,176	4,634	26,773
1934	*1,541*	*10,567*	*2,752*	*16,609*	*4,293*	*27,176*
Administrative, technical and clerical staff*:—						
1935	92	1,645	178	1,010	270	2,655
1934	*133*	*1,781*	*192*	*1,059*	*325*	*2,840*
TOTAL ... 1935	1,712	12,242	3,192	17,186	4,904	29,428
1934	*1,674*	*12,348*	*2,944*	*17,668*	*4,618*	*30,016*
Average number of outworkers:—						
1935	19		514		533	
1934	*20*		*525*		*545*	

* As at 12 October 1935 and 13 October 1934.

THE GLOVE TRADE

Table I.—General summary

Particulars	Unit	1935	1934
Value of products (Gross output) ...	£'000	2,974	2,991
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used	,,	1,599	1,657
Amount paid for work given out ...	,,	10	20
Net output	,,	1,365	1,314
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) ...	No.	10,082	9,191
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	135	143

Table II.—Output of principal products

Kind of output	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. doz. prs.	£'000	Th. doz. prs.	£'000
Gloves wholly or partly of leather*:—				
Table cut	989	2,417	1,001	2,461
Block cut	230	343	192	302
Total—Leather, etc., gloves	1,219	2,760	1,193	2,763
Fabric gloves:—				
Of cotton or of which the chief value is cotton† ...	106	88	107	83
Of other textile materials ...	79	72	93	79
Gloves for household, etc., purposes (excluding gloves for cricket, fives, boxing, etc.)	140	59	150‡	73‡
Work done for the trade ...	...	38§	...	32§
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS	...	3,017	...	3,030

* Excluding astrachan gloves or gloves in which leather is used only as a trimming or binding.

† Including gloves partly cut out of fabric containing cotton and sewn up, and fabric containing cotton shaped for making into or lining gloves, but not astrachan gloves or gloves in which fabric containing cotton is present in the lining only.

‡ Including some gloves for sporting purposes.

§ Amount received.

The Glove Trade—*Continued*

Table III.—Production, Exports and Imports

Kind of goods		Production	Exports	Retained imports
		Th. doz. prs.	Th. doz. prs.	Th. doz. prs.
Gloves wholly or partly of leather, including leather shaped for making into gloves*...	1935	1,219	53	625
	1934	*1,193*	*52*	*665*
Fabric gloves:—				
Of cotton or of which the chief value is cotton*	1935	106	23	798
	1934	*107*	*20*	*954*
Of other textile materials	1935	79	6	122
	1934	*93*	*6*	*90*

* See footnotes (*) and (†) to Table II.

The following tables relate only to firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Glove Trade and are summarised in Table I.

Table IV.—Other output of the Glove Trade

The value of the gross output of the firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Glove Trade was £2,974,000 in 1935 and £2,991,000 in 1934, of which £2,934,000 in 1935 and £2,962,000 in 1934 consisted of products included in Table II. Particulars of the remaining items are shown below.

Kind of output	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. doz. prs.	£'000	Th. doz. prs.	£'000
Skins, dressed	...	6	...	10
Leather manufactures other than gloves	...	2	...	2
Knitted gloves	18	9	23	12
Gloves for cricket, fives, boxing, etc.	5	13	*	*
Other goods made	...	6	...	1
Waste products sold	...	2	...	1
Work done	...	2†	...	3†
TOTAL	...	40	...	29

* See footnote (‡) to Table II.

† Amount received.

Table V.—Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used

Kind of materials, etc.	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000
Raw skins:—				
Sheep and lamb skins:—				
Woolled (i.e. with wool left on)	24·4	29	25·3	33
Dewoolled...	24·1	34	24·2	33
Other	4·7	4	8·7	5
Skins treated (tanned or dressed) including undyed	583·6	1,080	503·5	950
			...	61
Fuel and electricity used for all purposes:—				
	Th. tons			
Coal	4·3	6		
Coke	0·6	1		
	Th. galls.			
Heavy fuel oil	32	1		
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)		...	575
Purchased electricity* ...	1,362	9		
All other purchased materials and fuel	...	435		
TOTAL	...	1,599	...	1,657

* Including electricity generated in other works under the same ownership.

The Glove Trade—*Continued*

Table VI.—Consumption of electricity in 1935

Electricity consumed	1935
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Generated in same works	437
Generated in other works under same ownership	49
Purchased	1,313
TOTAL	1,799

Table VII.—Average numbers employed

Persons employed		Males		Females		Total	
		Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages
Operatives (average for the year) :—							
1935		643	3,152	2,449	6,253	3,092	9,405
1934		*559*	*2,910*	*1,963*	*5,645*	*2,522*	*8,555*
Administrative, technical and clerical staff* :—							
1935		8	398	48	279	56	677
1934		*14*	*334*	*79*	*302*	*93*	*636*
TOTAL ...	1935	651	3,550	2,497	6,532	3,148	10,082
	1934	*573*	*3,244*	*2,042*	*5,947*	*2,615*	*9,191*
Average number of outworkers :—							
1935			57		5,235		5,292
1934			*80*		*5,165*		*5,245*

* As at 12 October 1935 and 13 October 1934.

THE FUR TRADE

Table I.—General summary

Particulars	Unit	1935	1930
Value of products (Gross output)	£'000	5,274	4,124
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used	,,	3,132	2,611
Amount paid for work given out ...	,,	146	86
Net output	,,	1,996	1,427
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)...	No.	7,358	5,895
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) ...	£	271	242

Table II.—Output of principal products

Kind of output	1935	1930
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Goods made for sale :—		
Made-up fur goods :—		
Wearing apparel of fur, or lined or trimmed with fur	4,189	3,582*
Other made-up fur goods, including mats and rugs of fur	44	19†
Fur skins or parts of skins merely sewn together and known as sacks, plates and strips	60	‡
	Amount received	Amount received
Work done for the trade or on customers' materials :—		
Fur dressing	294	206
Fur dyeing	471	249
Cutting and making-up of furs	59	17
Re-modelling, alterations and repairs of fur goods	227	185
Other work	20	2
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS ...	5,364	4,260

* Including other made-up fur goods, except mats and rugs.
† Mats and rugs of fur only.
‡ Not recorded separately.

The Fur Trade—*Continued*

Table III.—Production, Exports and Imports

Kind of goods		Production	Exports	Retained imports
		Value (at factory)	Value (f.o.b.)	Value (c.i.f.)
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Wearing apparel of fur or lined or trimmed with fur*	1935	4,189	71	53
	1930	*3,582*	*110*	*511*
Fur skins, merely sewn together and known as strips and plates ...	1935	60	12	542

* Described for exports and imports as "clothing (including astrachan gloves, gloves wholly of fur, muffs and similar articles)." The oversea trade figures for 1930 exclude gloves of fur.

The following tables relate only to firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Fur Trade and are summarised in Table I.

Table IV.—Other output of the Fur Trade

The value of the gross output of the firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Fur Trade was £5,274,000 in 1935 and £4,124,000 in 1930, of which £5,267,000 in 1935 and £4,094,000 in 1930 consisted of products included in Table II, the balance, £7,000 in 1935 and £30,000 in 1930, representing other goods made and work done.

Table V.—Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used

Kind of materials, etc.	1935		1930
	Quantity	Cost	Cost
Materials used* :—	Th. tons	£'000	£'000
Rabbit skins	...	100	2,611
Other skins and furs	...	2,092	
Fuel and electricity used for all purposes :—			
Coal	1·4	3	
Coke	1·3	2	
	Th. galls.		
Heavy fuel oil	343	5	
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)		
Purchased electricity	2,484	19	
All other purchased materials and fuel	...	550	
Unclassified materials and fuel ...	...	361	
TOTAL	...	3,132	2,611

* So far as recorded separately.

Table VI.—Consumption of electricity in 1935

Electricity consumed	1935
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Generated in same works	23
Purchased	2,484
TOTAL	2,507

Table VII.—Average numbers employed

Persons employed		Males		Females		Total	
		Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages
Operatives (average for the year) :—							
1935		450	3,062	502	2,990	952	6,052
1930		*378*	*2,335*	*483*	*2,449*	*861*	*4,784*
Administrative, technical and clerical staff* :—							
1935		69	813	81	493	150	1,306
1930		*45*	*681*	*67*	*430*	*112*	*1,111*
TOTAL ...	1935	519	3,875	583	3,483	1,102	7,358
	1930	*423*	*3,016*	*550*	*2,879*	*973*	*5,895*
Average number of outworkers :—							
1935			86		37		123
1930			*73*		*17*		*90*

* As at 12 October 1935 and 18 October 1930.

THE UMBRELLA AND WALKING STICK TRADE

Table I.—General summary

Particulars	Unit	1935	1934
Value of products (Gross output)...	£'000	1,065	901
Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used	,,	653	572
Amount paid for work given out...	,,	1	1
Net output	,,	411	328
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) ...	No.	2,766	2,570
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	148	128

Table II.—Output of principal products.

Kind of output	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000
Umbrellas and sunshades, complete	283	746	225	613
Parts of umbrellas and sunshades :—				
Covers	19	39	17	37
Sticks	94	42	...	43
Handles	21	14	} ...	123
Ribs	...	88		
Other parts and fittings	...	56		
Walking sticks and canes, finished	69	30	{ 66	29
			{ ...	4
Umbrellas and parts and walking sticks, unclassified	...	17	...	12
Repair work and work done for the trade	...	38*	...	32*
TOTAL — PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS	...	1,070	...	893

* Amount received.

Table III.—Exports and Imports

Owing to the exclusion of the small firms no adequate comparison can be made between the production and oversea trade figures. Particulars of exports and imports are as follows :—

Kind of goods		Exports		Retained imports	
		Quantity	Value (f.o.b.)	Quantity	Value (c.i.f.)
		Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000
Umbrellas and sunshades, complete	1935	26	51	95	18
	1934	*25*	*46*	*88*	*18*
Walking sticks (including canes), complete	1935	7	6	3	1
	1934	*9*	*7*	*3*	*1*
Parts and fittings therefor (including umbrella, etc., covers) ...	1935	...	43	...	69
	1934	...	*50*	...	*43*

The following tables relate only to firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Umbrella and Walking Stick Trade and are summarised in Table I.

Table IV.—Other output of the Umbrella and Walking Stick Trade

The value of the gross output of the firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Umbrella and Walking Stick Trade was £1,065,000 in 1935 and £901,000 in 1934, of which £1,046,000 in 1935 and £878,000 in 1934 consisted of products included in

The Umbrella and Walking Stick Trade—*Continued*

Table IV.—*Continued*

Table II. Particulars of the remaining items are shown below.

Kind of output	1935	1934
	£'000	£'000
Furniture, lamp-shades, fancy goods, etc.	13	16
Other goods	6	7
TOTAL	19	23

Table V.—Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used

Kind of materials, etc.	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. sq. yds.	£'000	Th. sq. yds.	£'000
Materials used* :—				
Piece-goods :—				
Wholly of silk	112·0	30	107·4	25
Wholly of artificial silk ...	1,508·2	135	1,298·6	116
Of silk or artificial silk mixed with cotton ...	911·9	72	772·1	66
Of cotton	1,025·6	40	857·5	32
Fuel and electricity used for all purposes :—	Th. tons			
Coal	2·7	2		
Coke	0·3	†		
	Th.B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)			
Purchased electricity‡ ...	605	4	...	333
All other purchased materials and fuel	...	345		
Unclassified materials and fuel	...	25		
TOTAL	...	653	...	572

* So far as recorded separately.
† Less than £500.
‡ Including electricity generated in other works under the same ownership.

Table VI.—Consumption of electricity in 1935

Electricity consumed	1935
	Th. B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Generated in same works	6
Generated in other works under same ownership	66
Purchased	539
TOTAL	611

Table VII.—Average numbers employed

Persons employed	Males		Females		Total	
	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages	Under 18	All ages
Operatives (average for the year) :—						
1935	159	893	235	1,489	394	2,382
1934	*129*	*816*	*204*	*1,349*	*333*	*2,165*
Administrative, technical and clerical staff* :—						
1935	20	261	24	123	44	384
1934	*23*	*269*	*23*	*136*	*46*	*405*
TOTAL ... 1935	179	1,154	259	1,612	438	2,766
1934	*152*	*1,085*	*227*	*1,485*	*379*	*2,570*
Average number of outworkers :—						
1935	10		75		85	
1934	9		*33*		*42*	

* As at 12 October 1935 and 13 October 1934.

CLOTHING TRADES—GENERAL SUMMARY

Trade		Gross output (selling value of goods made and value of work done)	Cost of materials, fuel and electricity used and amount paid for work given out	Net output (excess of col. (2) over col. (3))	Average number of persons employed (except outworkers)	Net output per person employed
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		£'000	£'000	£'000	No.	£
Boot and Shoe (Manufacturing) ...	1935	39,542	21,115	18,427	114,869	160
	1934	*37,012*	*19,946*	*17,066*	*112,637*	*152*
	1930	*45,196*	*25,568*	*19,628*	*116,471*	*169*
Hat and Cap	1935	10,567	5,812	4,755	29,428	162
	1934	*10,558*	*5,865*	*4,693*	*30,016*	*156*
	*1930**	*12,291*	*7,297*	*4,994*	*30,628*	*163*
Glove	1935	2,974	1,609	1,365	10,082	135
	1934	*2,991*	*1,677*	*1,314*	*9,191*	*143*
	1930	*2,940*	*1,683*	*1,257*	*7,270*	*173*
Umbrella and Walking Stick	1935	1,065	654	411	2,766	148
	1934	*901*	*573*	*328*	*2,570*	*128*
	*1930**	*1,636*	*1,062*	*574*	*3,713*	*154*
Total†	1935	54,148	29,190	24,958	157,145	159
	1934	*51,462*	*28,061*	*23,401*	*154,414*	*152*
	1930	*62,063*	*35,610*	*26,453*	*158,082*	*167*
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.	1935	110,775	61,526	49,249	345,144	143
	1930	*112,716*	*63,562*	*49,154*	*323,790*	*152*
Boot and Shoe (Repairing)	1935	1,800	580	1,220	6,053	202
	1930	*1,786*	*629*	*1,157*	*5,190*	*223*
Fur	1935	5,274	3,278	1,996	7,358	271
	1930	*4,124*	*2,697*	*1,427*	*5,895*	*242*
TOTAL	1935	171,997	94,574	77,423	515,700	150
	1930	*180,689*	*102,498*	*78,191*	*492,957*	*159*

* Great Britain only.
† Trades covered by the Import Duties Act Inquiry, 1934.

Overseas Markets

A regular service of reports upon the economic and commercial conditions throughout the world is made available to United Kingdom exporters by the Department of Overseas Trade. Some 30 reports on different countries are published each year and a complete set of the reports published in a calendar year will be supplied for an annual subscription of £2 net (post free).

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